

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 10, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 63, 2 p.m. 65
Humidity " 82, " 77

December 10, 1913

Temperature 6 a.m. 62 p.m. 69
Humidity " 73 " 58

WEATHER FORECAST

FINE

Barometer 30.06

2801 晚廿月十年寅甲

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1914.

四拜禮 號十月二拾英西曆

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GREAT NAVAL SUCCESS.

GERMAN CRUISERS SCHARNHORST, GNEISENAU AND LEIPZIG SUNK.

Latest News from the Seats of Warfare.

HOW GENERAL BEYERS MET HIS FATE.

A rumour was freely circulated in the Colony this morning that the German armoured cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the protected cruiser Leipzig had been sunk after an engagement in which two other German warships—the Dresden and the Nürnberg—also took part. The story was to the effect that the first three boats mentioned had been completely accounted for in the manner indicated, and that the other two were being pursued.

The main part of the story is now confirmed in the following official message received from the Military Headquarters Office:—

Official Message.

"News has been received from reliable sources that the German armoured cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig have been sunk in a naval action near the Falkland Islands."

[Both the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau were formerly attached to the German Far Eastern Squadron, and since the war broke out they had managed to elude British and Japanese cruisers which had been detailed to run them down. From time to time they have been reported at various places, and the last heard of them was on November 6, when, in company with the Leipzig, the Dresden and the Nürnberg, they took part in the naval engagement off Valparaiso.

Both the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau were completed in 1908, and they were of practically the same class. The Scharnhorst had a displacement of 11,600 tons and the Gneisenau of 11,420 tons, while the armament of the two cruisers was the same—eight 8.2-inch and six 5.9-inch guns.

The Leipzig was a protected cruiser of 3,200 tons, completed in 1906, and was armed with ten 4.1-inch and sixteen smaller guns.]

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Russians Capture German Guns and Prisoners.

Dec. 9, 8.15 a.m.

A Petrograd official communication states that the fighting which has developed at Prasnyez and Ziechanowa, between Warsaw and Mlawo, is not yet finished. Fighting has also occurred in the Piotrkow region, where we have had partial successes. The battle begun on the 5th inst., south-east of Cracow, between Wieliczka and the River Derzuty, is developing in our favour. Our reinforcements gallantly forced a passage at Danajetz, near Nowy Sudec, and severely defeated the Right Wing of the German Army, which was engaged in a turning movement. We captured guns and prisoners and we are continuing the offensive.

Beyers' Tragic End.

Dec. 9, 11.40 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria reports that an official announcement states that during a short engagement on the banks of the Vaal, Beyers with others endeavoured to cross the river. Beyers fell from his horse, drifted down the stream and disappeared under the water. It is believed that he was wounded earlier in the fight.

Official French Report.

[Official Telegram from the French Government, via Peking.]

On the 7th, German activity was more marked in the Yser region and in the neighbourhood of Ypres.

The Germans bombarded the town of Oost-Dunkerke, which is situated four kilometres west of Nieuport, and the district east of Ypres. The allied artillery replied with success.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

A brilliant attack in the Arras region permitted the Allies to become masters of Vermelles and Butoirs. This occupation was completed by an offensive which is still progressing against the German trenches between Vermelles and the La Bassée canal, and is very important for the conduct of future operations.

The French heavy artillery has dispersed several gatherings of Germans.

Rheims was not bombarded by the Germans, but an enemy aviator dropped three bombs on the town, which did very little damage.

French progress continues in the La Grurie forest.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Gold Coast's Fine Loyalty.

Correspondence relating to War Gifts by the Dominions and Colonies is published to-night and forms a most impressive volume on the Empire's loyalty. The Council of the Gold Coast resolved to defray the cost of the capture of Togoland, £80,000, and further voted £80,000 as a contribution to the Imperial war expenses in 1915.

The Allies' New Plans.

Dec. 9, 6 a.m.

According to Dutch papers, the Allies' Fleet on Monday resumed the bombardment of the Belgian coast to support the advance from Mamekensvere towards Ostend.

The Dutch papers continue to report considerable movements of German troops; they say 56,000 fresh troops are shortly expected at Antwerp, where an attempt by the Allies to re-take the city is anticipated.

Rebel Leader Dead.

Dec. 9, 6 a.m.

It is officially announced in Pretoria that General Beyers, the leader of the Transvaal revolt, is dead.

Great Serbian Successes.

Dec. 9, 1.20 p.m.

A Serbian communique issued at Nish says that the Serbian Army has assumed a fierce offensive along the entire front, and the enemy is retreating everywhere, leaving many prisoners and guns and great quantities of war material. We captured at one place 2,000 men and the Colours and Band of the 22nd Regiment.

Austrian Claims.

Dec. 9, 6 a.m.

An Austrian communique claims that the Austrians have driven the Russians from Wieliczka, south of Cracow. It also states that the Germans repulsed renewed attacks south-west of Piotrkow.

[Official Telegrams from British Foreign Office.]

King George and the Belgian Army.

London, Dec. 8.

Before leaving France, H.M. King George bestowed the Order of the Garter on the King of the Belgians and reviewed the Belgian Army.

British Consistency.

With reference to statements implying that Great Britain contemplated a violation of the neutrality of Belgium, the Foreign Office has issued the record of a conversation between Sir E. Grey and the Belgian Minister in London in April, 1913.

The Belgian Minister said there was a certain amount of apprehension that England, in case of war, would violate Belgian neutrality.

Sir E. Grey answered that he was sure no British Government would do so, nor would public opinion approve it. What England desired in the case of Belgium and other neutral countries was that their neutrality should be respected.

British Industrial Outlook.

Employment in the United Kingdom showed continued improvement in October. Returns from firms employing over four million men show the number out of work to be practically no greater than before the war, making allowance for those who have joined the Army. In trades compulsorily insured against unemployment the percentage of the out-of-work has decreased steadily since the beginning of September, and is now less than at the same time last year.

All available information shows that the recovery of British industry from the unsettled conditions due to the war will be rapid and complete.

An Awkward Reminder for Austria.

Sig. G. Olitti, formerly Prime Minister of Italy, in the course of a speech, said that in August, 1913, Austria, in accord with Germany, communicated to Italy her intention of attacking Serbia and invoking Italian aid under the terms of the Triple Alliance. Italy pointed out to Germany and Austria that it was not a *casus foederis*. This is further proof that the Serbian coup had been arranged long before the assassination of the Archduke.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

Servian Successes.

The Nish Press Bureau announces that along the whole front the success of the Servian army is reported. On every front the Austro-Hungarian armies have been repulsed, and 2,400 officers and men, and a large quantity of booty have been captured. On one of the fronts four of the enemy's batteries have been captured.

The Czar's Oath.

[From the "Hamburger Nachrichten" of October 10.]

The cousin of the Czar of Russia, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, has given the following statement to the representative of the Italian paper *La Stampa*:—

"My exalted relation, William II, and his ally, Francis Joseph, are playing a dangerous game when they reckon on their final victory. Our nine million Russian soldiers, with the heroic sons of Belgium, England and France, will enclose Germany and Austria in a ring of steel, which they will never free themselves of. They will be bound to yield."

The journalist asked if a cessation of warfare would be observed during the winter months. The Duke answered, "Such rumours are absolutely absurd, for the Czar has taken an oath that he will crush Germany and Austria to the ground. Russian troops, who are accustomed to the inclemencies of the winter, will suffer less than Germans. It is out of the question that the Czar will give any such welcome respite to his enemies. I am of opinion that great battles will be fought in mid-winter that will decide the fate of Germany and Austria."

French Reports.

[Paris Telegram.]

Paris, Dec. 8, 5.45 p.m.

The enemy was more active in the Yser and Ypres region. Our artillery replied with success; we took up Vermelles le-Route after fierce fighting from the 18th October. In the Aisne and Champagne regions there has been a little artillery fighting. Our heavy artillery dispersed several platoons of German troops.

In Argonne and north-west of Pont-a-Mousson we gained a few acres of the battlefield.

Petrograd reports that the Russians abandoned Lodz for strategic purposes. The *Temps* Copenhagen correspondent says: The Germans have occupied Lodz.

TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

HON. MR. W. ROCKHILL.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received Dec. 10.

The death is announced of the well-known American diplomat, Mr. William Woodville Rockhill, at Honolulu, the deceased being en route to Peking to act as Adviser to President Yuan Shih-kai.

[The deceased was born in Philadelphia in 1854, and was previously American Ambassador to Turkey. He was a man who had been prominently connected with public service in America, and had widely travelled. He was attached to the Legation in Peking for several years, and had acted as Ambassador to Russia. He was the author of several works, mostly on Oriental subjects.]

CHINESE MINISTER.

ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

London, Received Dec. 9.

The new Chinese Minister, Mr. Alfred Sze, has arrived in London.

IN THE DUNES.

Enemy "Swarming Like Rabbits."

A Special correspondent of the *Daily News*, in a message sent from Sluis, writes:—

"What may be the outcome of the battle I cannot tell, but from what I can learn we are doing well—France, England, and Belgium linked up in a tremendous harrying of the coast.

The Prussians are hurling themselves into the storm—not old, whiskered, paunchy men and youths united, as the tale has been told and told again, but stern, hard fighters of the first line.

Heaven alone knows where they come from, but come they do, flung into the northern corner of France by that wonderful system of railway lines linked up all the way from Berlin.

They hope to batter us and crush us with their huge force, but our great guns from the Fleet—the British Fleet and the French Fleet—are now plugging away doggedly at them—are more than holding the situation with their blazing artillery.

Beyond Ostend and amid the dunes of that difficult terrain they are swarming like rabbits. But the treacherous sand cannot hold them. Wherever they turn in their borders our aeroplanes and our aeroplanes spot their ferocious trail, mark the range, and the great guns from the sea scatter them. Slaughter has been tremendous.

Ostend, they say, is dripping with the blood of the wounded; trains packed with them are pouring into Bruges. The only gleam here is that slowly—desperately slowly—but surely, we are stemming the terrific Prussian tidal wave that the fair fame of France may still be fair, and her star still shine through the blood-tinged clouds.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The death is announced of the Hon. Mr. W. Rockhill, the well-known American diplomat.

A battle which began south-east of Cracow on the 5th inst. is developing in favour of the Russians.

The Servian Army has assumed a fierce offensive along the entire front, and the enemy is retreating everywhere.

At one place, the Servians captured 2,000 men and the Colours and Band of the 22nd Regiment.

News has been received in the Colony of the sinking of the German armoured cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig off the Falklands.

The Gold Coast Council has resolved to defray the cost of the capture of Togoland, £80,000, and has voted £80,000 toward the Imperial war expenses.

Dutch papers assert that the Allies' Fleet has resumed the bombardment of the Belgian coast, to support an advance on Ostend.

It is stated that 56,000 fresh German troops are shortly expected at Antwerp, where an attempt by the Allies to re-take the city is expected.

Near Nowy Sudec, the Russians have severely defeated the Right Wing of the German Army, which was engaged in a turning movement.

During a short engagement on the banks of the Vaal, General Beyers, the leader of the Transvaal revolt, fell from his horse into a stream and disappeared under the water.

NEWS.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Latest golf results from Fanning are given to-day.

The concert at the Union Church hall last night was a great success.

General news and an article on the financial effects of the war appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, Dec. 12.

Boxing Tournament at City Hall—9 p.m.

Monday, December 14.

Organ recital at St. John's Cathedral—6.30 p.m.

Saturday, December 19.

Y.W.C.A. Sale of work at St. Paul's College.

Saturday, January 30.

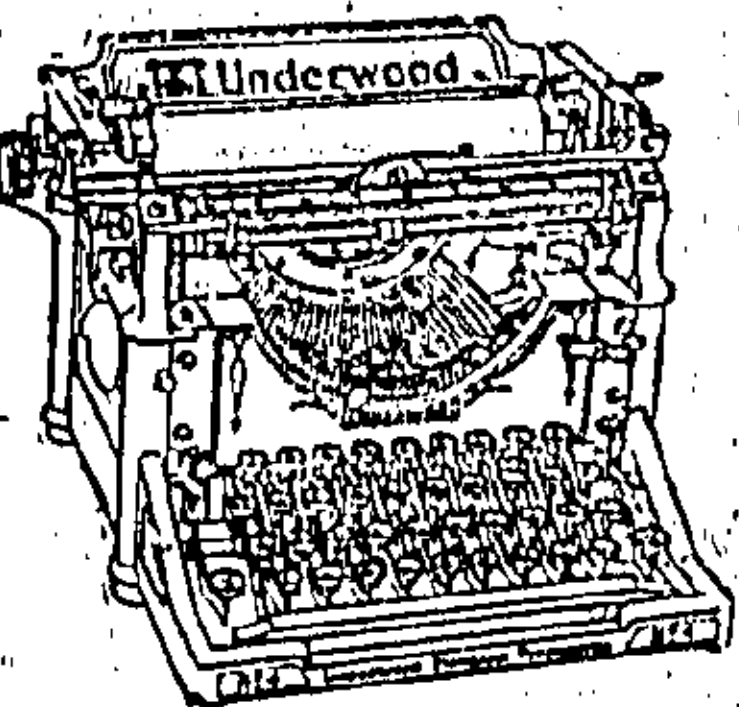
Garden Fete, B.K. University, 3-7 p.m.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.
Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.
Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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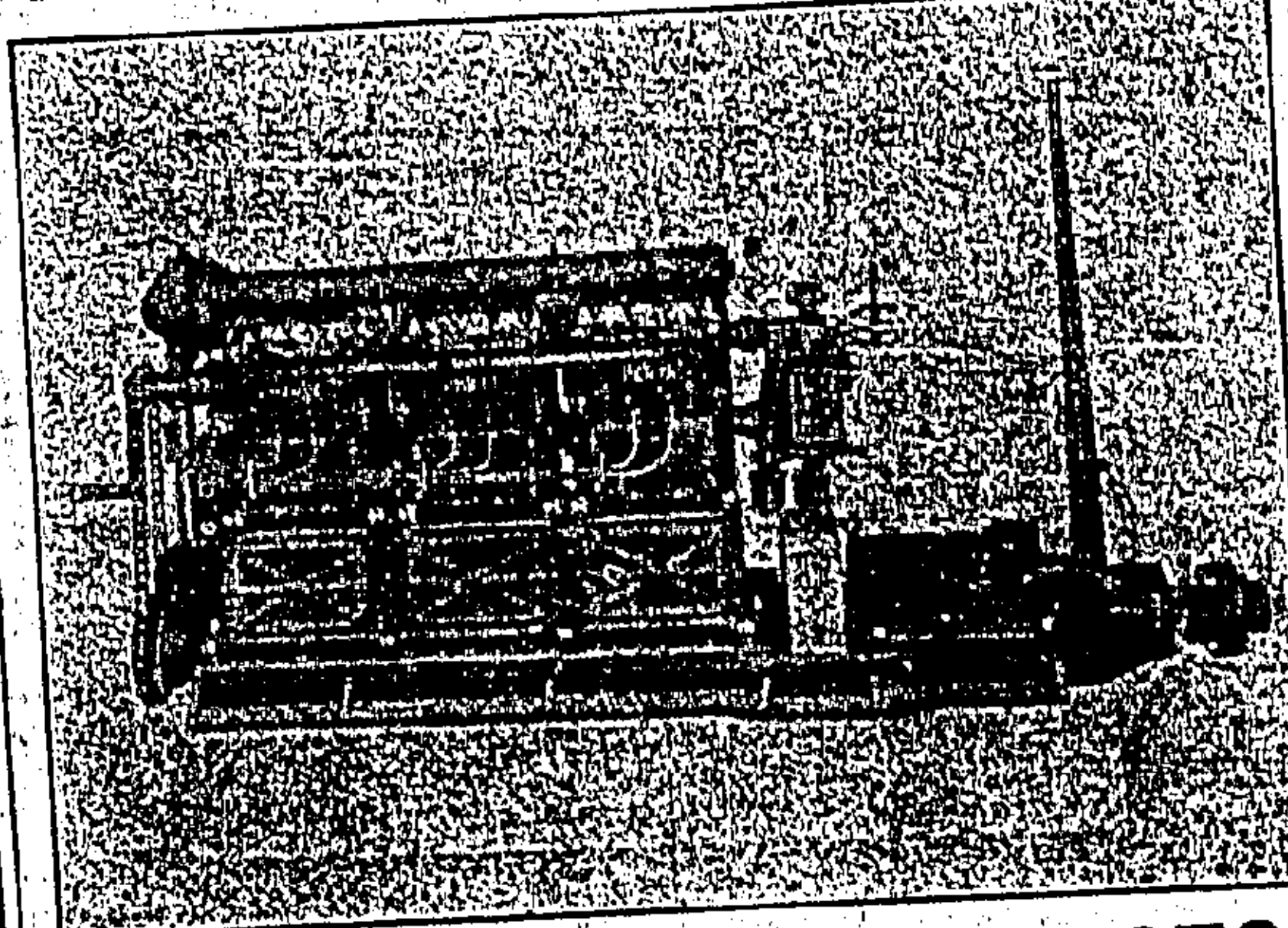
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Business in Hongkong.
We miss, of course, the German and Austrian lines which made Hongkong a port of call, also the vessels of one of the British lines which have been employed since the war on other than merchant service, but other ships are beginning to take their places and the freights carried by those vessels which have been able to "carry on" without a break are abnormally large and profitable. Hongkong has indeed been wonderfully fortunate since hostilities broke out. Not a single hostile cruiser has dared to approach the colony and not a ship has been sunk or molested this side of Penang. Thanks to the strength of our defences and the vigilance of the navy Hongkong has suffered comparatively little as the result of the war and the best way in which loyal Britishers can show their appreciation of the work so well done on their behalf is to shun the pessimism, carry on as usual as far as possible and do all they can to inspire a feeling of confidence in the minds of our near neighbours the Chinese, many of whom are unfortunately too prone to look upon the black side of things at the least provocation.

Daily Press.

The Press Bureau.

If one of the objects of the Press Bureau is to prevent the British public from becoming "heady," then in this direction, at all events, it is remarkably successful. Anything in the nature of a scare or food for abnormal elation has been so dexterously handled that people with temperaments which can be disastrously played upon have never been allowed to fire up with shouts of victory or to moan aloud at defeat. And at a time of such strain and tension, the literary leaving of the nature now being carried out daily at the Press Bureau offices cannot but be of service to the nation at large. Waiting for news is a proceeding which invariably jingles the nerves of the most cool-headed, but to persons who seem to be made up wholly of nerves it acts in the nature of a narcotic. They have nothing to feed them, and, though perhaps very restless, have to remain quiet and harmless both to themselves and to others. The danger comes when, following such a period of waiting and watching—and we have had to experience many such blank periods during the progress of the war—a sensational and fully "dressed" story either of victory or defeat is launched upon a public already trembling with expectation.

China Mail.

German Art Destruction.
The German Governor General of Brussels, we learn from an article in the "Literary Digest" (New York) to hand, is much concerned about assuring the world that only "in a casual inspection" of the damage done at Louvain by the invading Germans will it seem much greater than the actuality. This statement of the worthy Von Der Goltz, of Turkish Army fame, is said to be based upon a report issued recently by a body of men whose duty is stated to have been the protecting of Belgian art treasures after Brussels and other Belgian towns had fallen into the hands of the German vandals. It is good to know that the Germans are civilised enough to take cognizance of art treasures, regarding which their troops have shown a deplorable lack of reverence while engaged in their mission of destruction. It appears that this report of the Commission traverses the ground passed over by the conquering forces, and a careful estimation of the ensuing damage is attempted.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1915.

GENERAL NEWS.

New Coins.

A report in a Chinese paper says: In order to have a uniform currency all over the country the Ministry of Finance ordered the Tientsin Mint to prepare three kinds of sample dollars. When they were submitted to the President he chose one with a design of his own image in military uniform with the name of the Mint in the centre of the reverse side and the date round it. This sample will be sent to all the Mints of the country.

Borneo Outrage.

There was an extraordinary occurrence in the European ward at Jesselton on Friday night, says the B. N. Borneo Herald of November 16, when Mr. Livingstone from Papar, who is presently inmate, was struck over the head when on the point of entering his mosquito-house. Fortunately the wound was not serious, though Mr. Livingstone was stunned for the moment, but the author of this outrage is still unknown. Though various theories have been advanced, the mystery still baffles the authorities.

Death of Mr. H. W. Wood.

News of the death of another old Singaporean has been received by Messrs. Adamson, Gillilan and Co., who have had a cable from London announcing the demise in his eighty-fourth year of Mr. Henry William Wood, one of the directors of the firm. As far back as 1864, Messrs. Adamson and Gillilan, in conjunction with the late Mr. Wood, who, in 1856, was a clerk in the firm of Syme and Co., and was also with Messrs. McEwan and Co., commenced business on their own account in Singapore as merchants under the style of Gillilan, Wood and Company. In 1901 the firm was incorporated as a limited liability company and the deceased was on the London board of directors at the time of his death.

More Coincidence.

Apocryphal of the rather curious play upon the names of Generals Joffre and French that we published a few days ago, a correspondent kindly sends us a couple of other similar connections between names well in evidence just now, which he has received from Home. The first is—

KAL SER
SER VIA
and the other—
KUL TUR
TUR KEY

There is an obvious objection to the first of these, says the N. C. Daily News, that there is and we trust never will be any connection between Serbia and (the German) Kaiser, but the second is as curious as Turkey will live to find it deplorable. An arithmetical genius has also made the "wonderful" discovery that the total number of letters in the names of England, France and Russia is 19, and that in Germany and Austria, 14. Hence 1914.

Iron Ore Mines in China.

At a meeting of the State Council it was decided that, with a view to having independence in manufacturing military weapons, the iron ore mines of the whole of China should be operated by the State. It is understood that the decision will be promulgated as a mandate of President Yuan Shih-kai.

U. S. Army Estimates.

Washington, December 1.—Mr. Lindley M. Garrison, the secretary of war, to-day announced his estimates for 1915 to the congressional committee on appropriations.

The estimates for next year for the support of the army and the maintenance of the department amount to \$100,124,512.

Of this sum \$400,000 is asked for the erection of new barracks for the quartering of troops in the Philippine Islands.

Hankow Shipping.

The total number and tonnage of steamers entered at Hankow during the quarter April-June 1914 was 2,231 ships of 916,905 tons, an increase over the same quarter of the year before of eighty-four ships and 45,164 tons. Ocean steamers increased by two ships and 30,452 tons, the total of this class entered being 112 ships of 231,707 tons. Of the total entered, 36.3 per cent. were British, 28.7 Japanese, 23.1 Chinese, 6.8 German, 1.6 Russian and 1.2 American.

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FINANCIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR.

The Cost of the War.

One of the most important factors in the determination of the present struggle in Europe is the cost of the war. About twenty million people are under arms, although, of course, countries like Holland, Denmark, Switzerland and Bulgaria are not in the war in spite of the fact that they are fully mobilised.

Britain's expenditure alone during the first ten weeks of the war averaged about £5,500,000 a week; since then it has averaged £1,500,000 owing to the larger reinforcements in the field. The increase on account of war expenditure up to September 30 was roughly \$66,000,000. Treasury bills were authorised for \$100,000,000 and four issues made; but as it was found that sum would not prove sufficient, authorisation for a loan of £350,000,000 was obtained and the loan has proved a great success.

A calculation made from the returns of the French Treasury shows an expenditure of roughly \$10,000,000 a week or about \$1,400,000 a day. This may seem small in comparison with our own disbursements, considering the relative number of soldiers supported in the field by the two countries; but it must be remembered that the cost of the continental conscript armies per head is much less than that of the British enlisted troops.

Germany is reported to be spending \$1,800,000 daily, although the number of her troops is far in excess of that of France; her conscription has cheapened the cost still more. In order to meet the war Germany first obtained authorisation for a loan of \$250,000,000, and the loan was raised with only a partial measure of success. This sum is now known to be insufficient; hence, it is being proposed to obtain credits for another \$250,000,000, as the Government is afraid that another loan might prove a failure. In view of the fact that Germany has been, and still is, in hostile territory with large bodies of troops, it may be surprising that her expenses are not more than \$1,800,000 per day. This is explained by the fact that Germany has been living on the supplies of food, etc., which were found in the places she invaded. Moreover she has been seizing without actual payment properties of non-combatants. Technically, of course, she has paid with "paper," which has no value for conversion into goods until after the war. Moreover, she has been requisitioning upon places like Brussels and levying indemnities. Such practices are, of course, extremely objectionable and have no moral or legal justification; nevertheless, they have reduced the cost of the war to Germany, at the moment.

Russia is spending even less than Germany, although she has probably even a larger number of men under arms than the latter country. The daily expenditure is computed to be £1,200,000. Austria, which has been suffering severe defeats at the hands of Russia, is reported to be spending about \$600,000 a day. Belgium, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey, the four other countries involved in the struggle, may roughly be put down for \$750,000 a day. Thus the daily expenditures of the belligerent countries are as follow:—

Great Britain	£1,250,000
France	£1,800,000
Germany	£1,800,000
Russia	£1,200,000
Austria	£600,000
Belgium, Montenegro, Serbia & Turkey	£750,000
Total	£7,000,000

If to this total the mobilisation expenses of Roumania, Holland, Sweden, Bulgaria, Italy and Switzerland are added, as also expenses incurred by Japan and in the theatres of war in Africa, the total may roughly be put at £7,500,000 a day or \$52,500,000 a week.

M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu, the eminent French economist and editor of the *Economiste Francaise*, expects that the war is not likely to last more than seven months, although he adds: "There is no economic or physical impossibility in a prolonged duration of the war. If there are no decisive military events, one may very well look forward to a war lasting six months, perhaps longer."

Compared with the cost of the present war, the cost of the previous struggles in history have been almost small. The Boer war cost Great Britain about \$200,000 a day, while the Spanish-American war cost each belligerent a similar sum. The Franco-Prussian war cost each party about \$800,000 daily, while the Russo-Japanese war cost only a similar sum, although a larger number of men were engaged on both sides. The effect of the war on the different countries engaged in the present struggle, as also on neutral countries, cannot be harmful, especially if war is prolonged. Besides the outlays involved for the actual military campaign, damage to private property, trade and shipping would mount up to large sums. No country can escape indirect loss, but some will suffer less than others. England stands to suffer least, so long as she is able to carry on her foreign trade without molestation. Belgium, on the other hand, through no fault of her own, will suffer the most. Only a comparatively small part of France is overrun by the German hordes; hence the damage is not as great as would have been the case had the Allies not beaten back the Germans as quickly as they did from near Paris. Russia's foreign trade is not a serious factor for her great resources. Only Germany and Austria are likely to suffer the most, as their credit is being strained and manhood drained to the utmost.

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TO LET.—Nice Flats of ROOMS, in Kowloon; suitable for Europeans, Airy, in good locality, Electric Light, Water, Bathroom, Kitchen. Moderate rent, varying from \$20 to \$40.—Telephone accommodation. Also furnished Rooms.—Apply H. Ruttonjee, Royal George Hotel.

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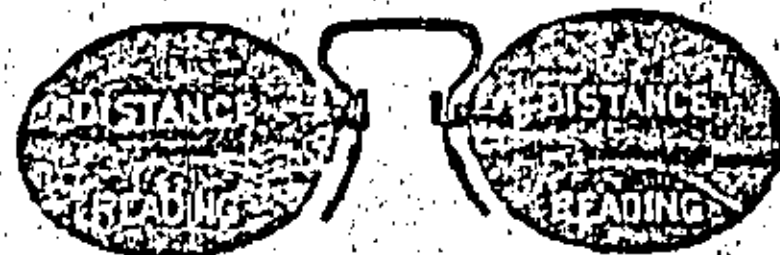
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LOST.—Peking Spaniel, answers name of "QUEEN," with brown marks under eyes. Finder please return to Hongkong Hotel and receive reward.

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"ONLY A SCRAP OF PAPER"

The following poem appeared in a recent issue of the *Los Angeles Times*:—
Only a scrap of paper,
Easy to blot or read,
Simply a cheque on a nation's credit

Backing the note of a friend;
Simply the word of Britain
To Belgium given and signed,
That never a foothold on Belgio soil
Shall foreign invader find.

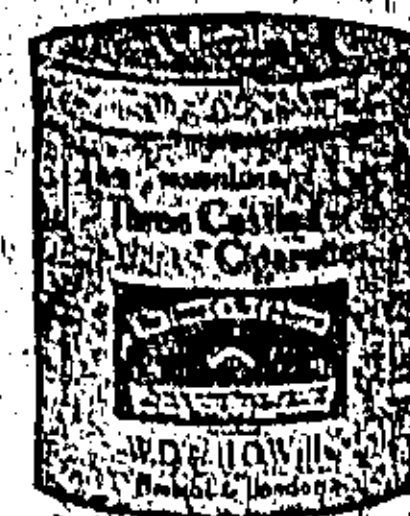
Only a scrap of paper!
But brave little Belgium knew
The contract was signed with the ink of honour
And every word rang true;
The pledge of an ancient giant
To stand for the small man's right,
Nor ever renege that signature
For fear of a form's might.

Only a scrap of paper,
So easily smudged and rent!
But English, Scottish and Irish signers,
You know what that paper meant.
Canada's pen endorsed it,
And Australasia stood
Back of that pledge, and a solid Empire
Shall make that paper good.

Not for the lust of conquest,
Not for the hope of gain,
Not for the glitter or pomp of war,
Its hunger and cramps and pain;
Sons of untarnished honour,
This is your best reward:
To say "For the sake of this piece of paper
We drew a righteous sword."

If you have lost your appetite
One of the big variety of
dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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There are now packed in each tin of Magnums Cigarettes 4 coupons and in return for 100 of these coupons we will send you a GOOSE QUILL SILVER CIGARETTE HOLDER enclosed in a neat leather case fitted with a spare goose quill.

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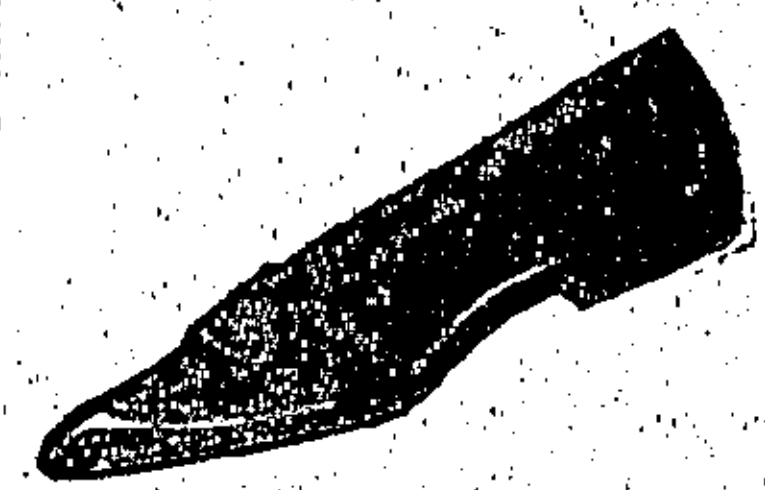
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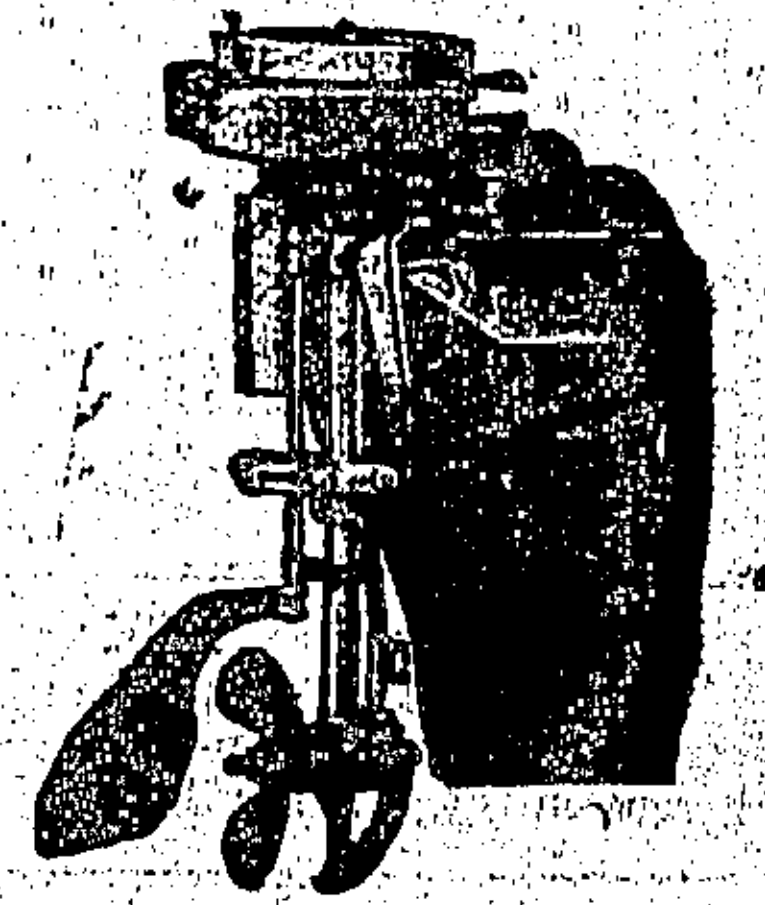
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Chemically, an exact reproduction of a well-known Continental spring, at half the price. Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky. Once try a Whisky Pyeris and you will ask for it again.
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Prices:—\$1.05 per doz. Pints. \$0.65 per doz. Splits.

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(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. McHardy and family desire to thank all friends for the many kind expressions of sympathy extended to them in their sad bereavement, and for the many floral tributes received.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1914.

"STRONGER MONTH BY MONTH."

The gist of Mr. Runciman's speech, as wired to us by Reuter on Monday afternoon, contains, perhaps, more encouraging matter than any very recent news from Home. Short though the message is, it is suggestive—more than suggestive—of good things to come. Our contemptible little army is the one, according to him, which is growing stronger month by month. Owing to the tight restrictions which the War Office has laid upon the newspaper and telegram world, we in Hongkong know next to nothing as to the actual number of troops sent from Britain, the Colonies and India to the Front. True, such knowledge would not benefit us greatly; what concerns us far more closely is the assurance (and that we already have) that such a number of soldiers is ready as will be necessary to hold Britain's end up and to keep alive her best traditions of pluck, of endurance and of conquest. Earl Kitchener asked for volunteers, and he has got them—from every social class in the British Isles and from practically every district of the Overseas Dominions. Should he ask for more, they will be available.

This is as much as to say that, numerically, the Empire is prepared for whatever may happen. As to monetary affairs, the wire which we published recently, concerning the doubly-subscribed war loan, puts an end to all further discussion in that direction. With men and money—men that have volunteered, not with mere cheerfulness but with eagerness, and money handed in with an almost feverish readiness—all things are possible. These are not days when a British Cabinet Minister speaks at random or indulges in pretty exaggerations and "blow-hard" jingoes, just to soothe his own soul and to give the people a good conceit of themselves. If ever Britain was "out for business" she is so now, and she has no time for humbug, lies, extravagant promises, false security, or idle self-congratulation; and, if we bear in mind all this, we shall grasp the more readily the value of Mr. Runciman's promising attitude towards the nation. He has never been over-anguine, the recollection of which fact should show us the value now of his few words on the subject of the turning of the tide.

Mr. Runciman "confidently believes" that we shall have men enough on the Continent "early next year" to drive the Germans out of Belgium. Early next year is almost as good as immediately, for this present year has but three more weeks to run. If the Government will see to it that the men are there, the men themselves will take the responsibility for the rest. Reports in the past, from Sir John French and others, have shown that, all the way through, our forces have been working against superior numbers; in other words, Earl Kitchener, in the disposal of the troops at his command, has been wisely content to creep warily rather than to order big rushes. He has "felt" the ground and, while doing so, has been gaining what the Germans would give their ears to gain—time; time to convert recruits into soldiers and to sound, with a fine thoroughness, the enemy's projects as to the invasion of England; time, above all, to allay the fears of the non-combatants at home and to engender in them a sense of the security that is far from false. "Stronger month by month" applies, then, not only to our army on the Continent, but to the position of the Empire all round.

What the Germans Lack.

What the Germans lack is the true spirit, and perhaps this, not so much that they are naturally devoid of wit, as that the circumstances under which they are called on to fight, and the cause they are fighting for do not appeal to that which is manly in them. The Briton fights for country, home and glory—the German because he is compelled to; therefore there cannot be any fair comparison between the minds of the two men. In adversity a man wants something better than an unjust cause to brighten his mind and to assist him in bearing his burden, and it is because our men feel that their cause is a just one that they can face the dangers of demonstrating it without fear, with a light mind and a peaceful soul. It must appear strange to those who have always dubbed Britons men who take their pleasures sadly, to see them in high spirits on the borders of the grave.

Jokers in the Trenches.

We notice in the Home papers numerous references to soldiers joking in the trenches, and we wonder how many people, when they have been tickled by the wit of the men who laugh in the face of death, ever give a thought as to how much that spirit has meant and will mean to us in this war. There is certainly nothing wrong, in the fighting sense, with the man who can greet howitzers with jest, and there can be no fear of defeat in the heart of the man who can see a joke in a shower of bullets. That is the good old fighting spirit that has won England's battles throughout history, and is characteristic of our old time pugilists who met terrific punches with a good counter and a smile.

Europe in China.

As we have sometimes had occasion to speak with something less than admiration of the work of missionaries in China, it is only fair to give that body full credit whenever an occasion arises. Such an opportunity occurs in connection with a curious development in the Hoi Kung district of Kwangtung, which came to our notice the other day. This district, we are informed, contains "three thousand Catholics and as many sympathisers." It also contains a village formerly known as Ngu Phi Thi, which is about halfway between Hongkong and Swatow, and which is being "run" by the Italian Fathers of the Hongkong Vicariate, on purely European lines. The new order of things began, it seems, ten or fifteen years ago, when the village—whose old name signifies "leather ground"—was merely barren soil. It is now known as Siu Yong ("new flourishing place").

The Village of Siu Yong.

Siu Yong is built quite in the European style. Its streets are regular—and clean. It has its own police, elective municipality and mayor, and so keen are the local Hokloes about it all that other villages are seeking to pattern themselves on Siu Yong. Refugees from turbulent, plague-stricken or desert regions are steadily coming into the Hoi Kung district and are becoming infected with this modern spirit; and many persons who, quite a short while ago, were starving peasants, are becoming thriving farmers. Some of these but yesterday were actually cannibals. The village as yet has only a small chapel built of clay, but steps are being taken for the erection of a permanent church. The people appear to be very devout; so much so that many of them regularly attend the evening service on their way from their daily work. Siu Yong itself contains nearly five hundred Christians, all of whom are occupied in tilling the once unproductive soil. The farther this sort of thing extends, the better it will be for the China of the future.

A reader sends us the following:—

"It's nice now (Gnoisenu) to hear of that naval engagement. We shan't hoist (Sharnhorst) any more danger signals in these parts, but will lie peacefully (Leipzig-fully) in our beds at night."

DAY BY DAY.

HAPPINESS IS THE NATURAL FLOWER OF DUTY. THE GOOD MAN OUGHT TO BE A THOROUGHLY BRIGHT AND HAPPY MAN.—Brooks.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 50; fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 54; fine.

The Mails. Siberian Mail.—Closed at 3 p.m. to-day.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 36 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.11-16d.

Sent to Canton.

It is notified that two lepers and seven mendicants have been sent to Canton.

Italian Cruiser Arrives. The Italian cruiser *Marco Polo* arrived in the harbour to-day.

Small Fire.

A small fire, causing the destruction of a matchbox, broke out in a coal yard at Yumati, yesterday.

Stolen Brass.

Mr. Rocha reports to the police that some person has stolen from a house in Kowloon, named "Alpha," a quantity of brass valued \$20.

Clothing Stolen.

A silk merchant, residing in Connaught Road Central, reports that, on the 8th inst., some person stole from his room twenty-nine pieces of European clothing valued at \$127.

"Scorpion" Dance.

The first dance of the season arranged by the "Scorpion" Dancing Club was held last night in the City Hall. There was a large gathering of members and friends, and the little function was quite a success.

Disbelieved Story.

A woman has reported to the police that armed men entered her house in Queen's Road West, and, after subduing the occupants with threats to shoot them, stole jewellery valued at \$471, clothing value \$5 and \$1,989 in money. After investigating the matter, the police have come to the conclusion that the report was a false one.

Bijou Theatre.

There was again a big attendance at the Bijou Theatre last night, when Pathe's new War Gazette was screened. This magnificent series goes on apace, and, in its latest instalment, gives some stirring battle-field scenes. Other interesting pictures were "A Matrimonial Economy," "Betty and the Tomatoes," "The Prodigal Brother," and "Her Parrot." Mr. Bert Platt, the popular entertainer, with his partner, Miss Flo Brooks, gave an excellent concert in the first part of the programme and some amusing songs in the second.

UNION CHURCH CONCERT.

Last evening a very successful concert was held in the Union Church Hall in connection with the sale of work which took place yesterday. There was a large audience, which appreciated a well arranged programme. Mr. E. Danenberg contributed two very excellent pianoforte solos, while the Misses Scott, who took the place of Miss White, and Mr. C. Edgcombe rendered some excellent vocal items. Miss Mary Hyde, who has already acquired great popularity as a dancer, gave a fine Highland Fling, to the piping of Mr. Neilson. The artists were the Misses Scott, Messrs. E. Danenberg, G. P. Jammert, W. Hannibal, F. W. Gibbins, C. Edgcombe. Accompaniments were supplied by Messrs. Jammert, Danenberg, Miss Scott, and Mr. Neilson on the pipes.

We understand that the sale of work was a complete success, something like \$1,000 being secured, without including some outstanding amounts.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

What the New Move of the Allies Means.

The comparative deadlock which has characterised the operations from Lille to the North Sea for some weeks past now looks like being broken. We referred yesterday, to the good work which the Allies had done in strengthening their position on the Left, and remarked that, with the way to further progress barred, the German occupation of Belgium is now of small avail. We spoke, too, of the way in which to the naval forces could harass the enemy from the sea. Now we are told that the Allied Fleet has resumed the bombardment of the Belgian coast so as to support an advance on Ostend. A move on Antwerp is also apparently contemplated. From these facts it seems a fairly safe conclusion to draw that the Allies have of late been utilising the lull, caused by the comparative inactivity of the enemy, by bringing up fresh reinforcements; and now the time has come for beginning the task of pushing the Kaiser's hordes out of Belgian territory.

More than a Match.

Here it is well to observe that the resources of the Allies in men have been more than sufficient to meet any pressure the Germans have brought to bear on them since the march on Paris was turned into a retreat of the invading army. When Antwerp fell, there were released large German forces for service against the Allies, forces which have been estimated at as much as 200,000 men. And no time was lost in throwing this new army against the Allies' lines. It might well have been doubted at that time whether the Allies were prepared to stand the additional impact of such a force. But the answer has been supplied, and it has been shown that not only can the Allies match regiment for regiment, but, when required, can bring into the field corps for corps and army for army. Nothing could be more hopeful, in fact, than the way we have steadily consolidated our positions; and the fruits of that policy are now waiting to be gathered in.

German "By-Play."

According to the latest French reports, the Germans have once again been indulging in what Earl Kitchener is said to have described as "spectacular by-play." This time they have been dropping their bombs on to Rheims, with what object, save to be to make the destruction of that famous city more complete, we know not. So far as any other results are concerned, at the most this little habit of theirs can only make a slight addition to the mortality from street accidents. When will the Germans realise that aerial attack only becomes a matter for concern to their enemies when it is directed against naval or military arsenals, depots, magazines, camps, or works where guns or armour are being turned out? If their own intelligence does not lead them to perceive that fact, they can do worse than learn a lesson from the Allies in this matter.

The Kaiser.

The Kaiser always likes to be in the picture, and no doubt the German public has in the recent past been regaled with many a thrilling story of his appearances in the fighting line. But to-day, for some reason or other, he is far from the front. The explanation given by Berlin is that he is indisposed. May be he is, and if he is, it may be hazardous that he is far more ill than the official statement admits. We are told that despite his indisposition, he has been able to receive a report on the war situation. Well, that should not improve either his health or his temper, for such a report, if it bears any relation to the bare truth, should reveal how all his pet schemes are coming to naught. In these circumstances, His Majesty may very well "postpone for some days his return to the front."

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Messrs. Cruz, Basto's Affairs.

This morning in the Supreme Court, before the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., the following cases were dealt with in Bankruptcy Jurisdiction:—

In the case of Cruz Basto and Co., Mr. Needham, of Messrs. Ewens and Needham, applied for a receiving order.

Mr. Leo D'Almada o Castro asked his Lordship to adjourn the matter. He represented creditors to the value of \$300,000.

Mr. Needham objected to his friend being heard at all. He had no right to be heard, and had, in fact, no *locus standi*.

Mr. D'Almada said he hoped to satisfy his Lordship that there was not sufficient cause to make the order, and that could only be done by one of the creditors appearing.

His Lordship:—It has always been held that a creditor had no *locus standi*.

Mr. Grist, speaking as a friend of the Court, agreed, but pointed out that the Court always heard what the creditors had to say. It had always been the practice here.

Mr. D'Almada thought that his Lordship should hear him in order that he should be able to consider whether or not the application should be made.

Mr. Needham:—I am asking for a receiving order and my friend is opposing it.

His Lordship suggested that the practice was for the creditor to approach the Official Receiver and he could make representations to the Court.

Mr. Grist pointed out that the Official Receiver might take a view which might be in opposition to the creditor's.

His Lordship:—Supposing a creditor approaches the Official Receiver, it is his duty to come to the Court and oppose the receiving order being made, or at any rate to ask that it be not made until further enquiries have been made.

Mr. Grist:—Yes; if the Official Receiver would state the facts. In this case, so long as the facts are before your Lordship, the case will remain in your Lordship's hands.

His Lordship, to the Official Receiver:—Has any representation been made to you?

The Official Receiver:—I know a good deal about the matter. Mr. D'Almada did not ask me to oppose the application and I think the argument against the receiving order is a very weak one.

His Lordship thought that the best thing to do would be for the facts to be put before the Official Receiver and for him to adjourn the case so that the full facts could be brought before him.

Mr. Needham:—They have been before the Official Receiver.

Mr. D'Almada:—That is why I am here; I am prepared to set out the facts upon affidavit if your Lordship will adjourn the case.

Continuing, Mr. D'Almada said that since last August there had been a number of judgments given against the firm and against partners of the firm, one of whom was a substantial man who was forced into bankruptcy. He had filed a statement placing his assets at \$200,000. There had been meetings of creditors and his friend's client had proved his claim in that bankruptcy. It was declared that the assets of the partner and the firm were \$150,000. There was a purchaser for the business, and in all probability he would not continue with the purchase, or he might even make a less offer, because he would not buy the business of a firm in bankruptcy. The only reason why the application was made was to cripple the offer.

The Official Receiver:—That is a very grave over-statement. Mr. D'Almada:—To over-ride the resolution which was made the other day.

Mr. Needham said that this petition was put on the file before the resolution was considered. This was not a point which really arose and it might be considered at a meeting of the creditors after the receiving order had been made. They could probably amalgamate the two bankruptcies and the Official Receiver could deal with the two sets of creditors at the same time.

Mr. D'Almada pointed out that

he was not asking His Lordship to dismiss the application, but to adjourn it.

The Official Receiver thought the question was whether the receiving order should be made or not. He was quite convinced it would not affect the offer.

Mr. D'Almada:—I have instructions from the intending purchaser that it will.

His Lordship made the order.

Other Orders.

An adjudication order was made in the case of Cheung Lan, a clerk in the Sanitary Department. It was explained by the Official Receiver that the debtor was earning \$30 per month, his liabilities were \$320, due to borrowing money on promissory notes, and he was paying monthly instalments.

A receiving order was granted in the case of Kwong Sun-mai. Mr. Gristing, who applied for the order, said the liabilities were \$35,000 and the assets \$13,000.

Adjourned Case.

An application was heard in the case of Chan Sing, by Mr. C. F. Mason, for a receiving order.

The Official Receiver opposed the application on the grounds that there was a suspicion of collusion between the debtor and the petitioning creditor in regard to the service of the petition. A judgment was obtained some time ago against the debtor for \$4,000 and costs. Execution was obtained, but the debtor could not be found. His Lordship would see on the petition an endorsement of service, but it did not state where it was effected. He wrote to Mr. Mason to ask where the petition was served, but had received no answer, and when he met Mr. Mason he asked him where the petition had been served, and Mr. Mason said that the question was solely one to trap his client.

Mr. Mason objected to a statement made as a casual remark being brought forward in the Court in that way.

The Official Receiver continued that the solicitor for the petitioning creditor had given him no assistance.

Mr. Mason pointed out that an affidavit of service giving the place where it was effected was filed. He also raised the point that the Official Receiver had no *locus standi*. The Official Receiver was not appearing for the debtor, and if he appeared for the creditor he could not be heard.

His Lordship adjourned the case.

Analysing a Failure.

Li Pak was before the Court for public examination, by Mr. Sayer, Assistant Official Receiver.

Debtor gave his aliases as Li Kit-tong, Li Po-sun and Li Chun-pak. He was a Christian. His father died fifteen years ago and two years after debtor took over the management of the Yick Loong and Lai Hing firms. Three years after, the two businesses failed; that was the cause of his present bankruptcy.

Mr. Sayer:—These businesses failed ten years ago?—About ten years.

Can you say why you were not made bankrupt then?—All my brothers at the time of the failure of the Yick Loong were willing to put up money to get it running again.

Did they put the money up?—Some put up the money, and some did not. We had a meeting among the brothers and they signed a statement that each was willing to put up a certain amount.

Witness said that his brothers denied responsibility under English law as partners, but subsequently did so under Chinese custom, to preserve the Yick Loong. Later they sued debtor for money paid on his behalf. He did not defend the action and those sums of money represented a large proportion of the liabilities.

His Lordship:—I understand the liabilities are \$481,000 and the assets \$161,000.

Mr. Sayer:—Yes.

Debtor said in his statement of affairs he had estimated the value of certain private property at \$20,000. That was, as a matter of fact, mortgaged to two Chinese secured creditors. There was also an eighth share in the family property in the New Territories and that was worth \$50,000. That property was in the hands of the Cheung Shing Bank under a prohibitory order.

The examination was continuing as we went to press.

AUSTRIAN ATROCITIES.

Statements of the Serbian Official Gazette.

We have lately heard a great deal about the atrocities which the Germans have perpetrated in Little Belgium. In this terrible war the two big nations which commenced it have vented their spite against the small and weak Powers. Unfortunately, it appears that the Austrians have behaved infinitely worse towards the Serbians than the Germans have behaved towards the Belgians. From the Serbian Official Gazette, printed at Nish, accounts have been received by the Serbian Legation in London which depict Austria's inhumanities perpetrated in the Sanjak of Novi Bazar in the blackest colours. From the official matter-of-fact account we learn:—

When the 37th Regiment entered the Sanjak, an order was read that all persons giving rise to suspicion should be hanged. This order was carried out in many instances. Numberless civilians were slain for imaginary offences. Others were wantonly killed as if they were spies. Many non-combatants were forced by the military to carry their kit and equipment. They had to carry these until they dropped from fatigue, and when they did so, or when their services were no longer required, the Austrians generally murdered them with their bayonets. Whole families of innocent non-combatants were murdered. Close to Pobjelnik, near the R. vor Uvatz, on the very frontier, five brothers of Serbian nationality were slaughtered. Entire families were wiped out through sheer lust of killing.

According to the declarations made by Austrian prisoners who have been taken by the Serbian forces, every Austrian soldier carries with him a number of dum-dum cartridges. It was scarcely necessary to obtain these declarations from the prisoners. Many Serbian soldiers suffer from huge lacerated wounds which are too large to have been inflicted by ordinary bullets. They can have been made only by dum-dum cartridges, or by explosive bullets. Besides, there have been found in the enemy's positions many cartridges which, in the opinion of the Special Commission which has been appointed to investigate this matter, are of an explosive kind.

When the Serbian armies defeated the Austrians and penetrated into Austrian territory they learned every day of horrible atrocities which the Austrian officers and soldiers had perpetrated upon the peaceful Serbian population living under Austrian protection. When the 4th Regiment (2nd Mountain Brigade) was passing through the village of Trupizi in Bosnia, the Commander of the 1st Battalion of that regiment tried to find out from four peasants and a child whether any Serbian troops had been seen in the vicinity. As these were unable to give any information on the subject, the commander of the battalion mentioned gave orders that these four peasants and the child should be murdered. Thus Austria treats her own citizens. When they had been killed, an Austrian lieutenant fired at each of the bodies with his revolver.

In the neighbourhood of Belo Brdo village three men, a woman, and a child were murdered for the following reason. An Austrian policeman stationed in that neighbourhood had deserted to Serbia. Enquiries were made about his friends and acquaintances. A Mussulman declared, possibly from religious spite, possibly bona fide, that the policeman sought for was acquainted with certain people. The fact of his being acquainted with them was a sufficient reason for the Austrians to murder three men, a woman, and a child. The same battalion closed a house inhabited by 17 persons, Austrian citizens of Serbian race, and set fire to it. All the inhabitants were burned to death. The soldiers of the 1st Company of the 1st Battalion of the 37th Regiment have, for unknown reasons, burned down a house between Rada and Uvatz, and all the people in it have been burnt to death.

The Austrian Government is persecuting the Serbian Orthodox priests with particular ferocity. Repeatedly instructions were

SECRET HISTORY OF BELGIAN INVASION.

The Heroic Story of the Year.

The *Matin* publishes an interview which its Dunkirk representative has had with M. de Brocqueville, in which the Belgian Minister of War said:—

"We were certain our territory would be violated. Two years ago when the new Military Law was introduced we were warned by a most well-informed Chief of State that the miracle of 1870 would not be reproduced. The opponents of the new Military Law, instructed in confidence by the Crowned head in question, abated their attacks, and the Law was passed."

"We were consequently on our guard. Directly the first diplomatic cloud appeared we acted. On August 1 we had mobilised and were on the way to meet the progress of the German."

"Liege was not exactly a strong fortress. We sent 20,000 men thither, while Germany sent her three finest army corps—those of Brandenburg, Hanover, and Pomerania."

King Albert's Prophecy. "When the King heard of that, he simply said, 'Attacked by this lot! We shall get it hot!'"

"We got it hot, but the Germans also suffered great disasters. They have confessed to 48,700 killed. Their troops were so demoralised that they had to be withdrawn to the rear."

"In other battles, in every case where we have attacked, we have gained ground. We have retired strategically before numbers, but always after having dealt the enemy terrible slashes."

"At Antwerp part of the fortified positions was not finished, which necessitated the Belgian army retiring on Antwerp in order to stop with their breasts the gap that we had been unable to finish."

The Escape from Antwerp. "Antwerp fell into the hands of the enemy, but our army disengaged itself from Antwerp as one would slip a coat from off one's back, and was off to the west."

"The General commanding the British and Belgian forces watching this retreat, cried, 'We shall see our last man killed to cover such an army.'"

M. de Brocqueville added: "As guardian of the Allies' left flank, we had to make for the Yser. We were told to hold out 24 hours. We held out. We were told to hold out another 24 hours. The German artillery swamped us. A railway accident prevented the arrival of help."

Fourth from the Trenches. "Tired of simply holding out, the Belgian Army came forth from their trenches on the fourth and fifth days, and when the Allies arrived they found the Belgian army no longer on the bank which it had to guard, but across the river at the head of the bridge, thus opening a breach for the Allies in the German mass."

"The King has decorated with the Order of Leopold the 7th Line Regiment, which held out against an enemy ten times superior in numbers. The whole Army has been filled with heroic pride."—*Rauter*.

addressed to the regiment mentioned, according to which a reward of 100 crowns (£4) was to be given by the commander of the battalion for the capture of an Orthodox priest, and an additional reward of 500 crowns (£12) was to be given by the commander of the regiment for such capture. Some of the captured priests are treated as hostages and some executed. In the town of Rada the soldiers of the 4th Regiment hung an Orthodox priest to the tongue of the church-bell. Besides, they wantonly burned down the Serbian reading-room, and many houses and shops. In Tolza, Misha Yovanovitch, the owner of a small cinematograph theatre, was hung, ostensibly for having been connected with the murder of the Archduke Ferdinand. The criminal investigation of the Archduke's murder had not even then begun. Still, any reason is apparently good enough to murder a Serbian. In Kolzak a priest was hung because a woman charged him with having exclaimed, "Long Live King Peter!"

NAVAL NOTES.

Germany's Alleged Submarine Destroyer.

According to various stories, coming principally from Amsterdam and Copenhagen, Germany is working at top speed on various developments of submarine warfare. Perhaps the most interesting of these is the reported construction of ships specially designed for the destruction of under-water craft. The new vessel is to be extremely fast and handy, and is to be provided with an armoured ram, which she will endeavour to drive into the hulls of hostile submarines. This, of course, is simply putting into practice the lessons of the Birmingham and Badger, who did their work without any special bow construction. In the British Navy ramming has always been regarded as the most effective method of coping with submarines, but recent improvements in the submerging arrangements have tended to increase the difficulty of carrying it out. For instance, it is claimed that German submarines can sink from the awash position in 15 seconds, and in that time even a 32-knot destroyer could cover only 20 yards.

In these circumstances it is obvious that the success of the attack depends to a large extent on the submarine being taken unaware, as, for example, at the moment of her first appearance on the surface after a dive. The destruction of submarines must in any case be largely a matter of luck; and it is not easy to see that specially designed vessels would be any more favoured in that direction than others.

Other Developments. The enemy is also, we are told, building at Hamburg and Elblina submarines four times as large as any existing craft of this type, whose role will be to transport an invading army from Germany to the British coast. We are also told that these vessels can be used as pontoons, so that when the British fleet has been satisfactorily wiped out of the programme, the submarines will presumably be moored in a long line across the Channel, and the Kaiser will lead his army across. I am afraid this story must be added to the list of war canards. The correspondent at Copenhagen responsible for it has probably just come across the description of the mythical Russian submarine referred to in these notes a week or two back, and has "adapted" it. If we wait patiently, we may receive the full details—as they were published in 1911.

The transport of submarines in sections overland is, of course, quite feasible, but why Germany should resort to this method of getting her craft to Zeebrugge is not easy to see. They could get there by water without any trouble (or, at least, with a little luck). The mine-field does not intervene, and if it did, it still has to be reckoned with when the vessels have taken up their positions at their new base.

These Despatches Again. Much interest continues to be taken in the Heligoland despatches. It is certain that they omit a great deal of what is known to have happened, though whether the omissions were made by the officers concerned, or whether their reports were edited before publication, one cannot say. One notable feature is that there is no report whatever from the Commodore commanding the first Light Cruiser Squadron, to whose timely appearance on the scene we probably owe the fact that the *Arcturion* is to-day a unit of the British Navy.

From the professional point of view, perhaps the most significant parts of the despatches are those in which Rear-Admiral Christian and Commodore Tyrwhitt state that they received their original instructions from the Admiralty. It will be recalled in this connection that the first official notification of the action stated that it had been made possible by information obtained by submarines and forwarded "to the Admiralty."

The R.N. Air Service. The rapidity with which the Naval Air Service has expanded since the beginning of the war is remarkable, and there are now about 200 officers employed in this

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branch, including a large number of men well-known to the public. Among these are the Baron de Forest, Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, M. P., and Messrs. Grahame White, J. E. B. Thomley, and V. G. Blackburn. The democratic constitution of the R. N. Air Service is probably not appreciated by the general public. Quite a good number of seamen and mechanical ratings have taken their brevets, and although their names do not figure in the Navy List, they serve alongside such flying officers as the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Carnarvon, and the Hon. Desmond O'Brien, the two first-named having joined specially for the war.

We are probably getting too far on in the year for aircraft to have many opportunities of work for a few months, but the conditions cut both ways. At any rate, the threatened Zeppelin attack in the middle of next week need not unduly alarm us. By the way, Pembroke is very indignant at having to lower its lights like the rest of us, claiming to be too far away for aerial raiders. But if mine-layers can get to work off the north-west of Ireland, there is no good reason why a depot ship for aircraft should not risk a dash on Milford Haven.—*Globe*.

INDIAN TROOPS IN ACTION.

German Attack Beaten and Broken.

Telegraphing from Northern France, Mr. W. T. Massey sends to the *Daily Telegraph* a thrilling account of the entry of our Indian troops into the great battle. Mr. Massey writes:—

In the period of the battle covering last week there were many anxious times, as well as moments when the Allies looked to be on a definitely-marked road to victory. That which seems obvious does not always come off, and in fighting where the progress of a mile must be counted splendid, many unforeseen checks occur.

As an illustration I may mention that at the end of last week there was an hour or two of trouble not very far from La Bassée, but what looked like a terribly severe blow to British arms—not a bit that meant defeat, but a dangerous incident—was turned into the almost complete annihilation of the vast attacking force of Germans.

An Avalanche of Men.

Suddenly an "avalanche of men"—I use the words of my informant—fell upon a section of the line near La Bassée. Rank after rank of the oncoming mass was wiped out by the fire of our entrenched infantry, but as one man fell another took his place. The rush was irresistible and the trench was carried, the men in it doing their duty to the last. Troops were hurried up to reinforce, but before they could repair the broken line a horde of Germans had rushed forward, confident, no doubt, that they had found the way to the coast. They had a rude awakening.

The supports of the British line were Indian troops. It was the first time they had been in action in the campaign. They

had been thirsting to prove their quality. For days they had heard, at no great distance, the roar of guns, and had watched the puffs of bursting shrapnel. It had interested them, and had whetted their appetite for a soldier's work, and right well they acquitted themselves. If any one had any fears as to how the Indian troops would behave against disciplined Europeans—and the history of the native regiments should have prevented any misgivings—their doubts should now be dispelled, for the tarbooshed warriors displayed a bravery and dash equal to anything done in this war. Could there be higher praise?

Terrible Work With the Bayonet.

It was forward with the bayonet. No Frenchman who loves "La Rosalie" could have met the foe with greater eagerness. The forces came together and clashed. In an instant, my friend tells me, the issue was decided. The German advance was not checked and stopped; it was beaten and broken. The enemy turned to retreat. The Indians ran through them, using the steel in their own workmanlike fashion, and pouring the foe back to receive right and left the fire of British infantry who awaited their coming.

Up to the trench which the Germans had gained it was slaughter. The Indians did not stop at the trench they re-won for the Allies, but, leaping it, pursued the enemy down a hill until their officers thought it prudent to recall them. In returning they passed over a bloody field, just as proud of the part they had played for the Empire as the British Tommies were of them.

Round about Ypres, where sterling work has been done, the story of the Indian troops' baptism of fire will be heard with peculiar pleasure. In that neighbourhood are fighting many battalions who have soldiered side by side with native regiments. They know what to expect of them, and they longed for the opportunity which would give their comrades a chance of showing their mettle.

"Never Such Slaughter Before." Mr. B. J. Hodgson, of the Central News, describing the charge, says:—

For a moment there was a wild scrimmage. The Sikhs and the Gurkhas gave the enemy a few rounds "rapid," and then swung into them with the utmost fervour. Back past our own evacuated trenches, through the German trenches, up the little slope behind which they had collected, and down the reverse went the grey-coated Tommies, while Sikh bayonet and Gurkha kukri played havoc among their disordered ranks.

Never has there been such slaughter in this bloody war before. Twenty thousand dead and wounded Germans, according to the computation of a Staff officer, cumbered the ground—nearly half the attacking force—while our losses did not exceed 2,000.

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Tjibodas	JAPAN	1st half Dec.	JAVA	1st half Dec.
Tjikembang	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	S'HAU	1st half Jan.
Tjipanas	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tjikini	S'HAU	2nd half Dec.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tjilwong	JAPAN	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 5th January.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 26th January.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	" 9th February.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 23rd February.

† via Manila, omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " " £96.10.

" " " San Francisco £45. " " " £58.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Kiyo Maru 17,000 - 15 knots 9th Jan.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

O. WURIU, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	2nd Jan.	19th Dec.
Aldenharn		29th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

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Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 11th Dec. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 15th Dec. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 18th Dec. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 13th Dec. at 10 a.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 16th Dec. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Labrak & Co.

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

China Coast Gazette.
Mr. G. P. Macdonald, super-numerary, Hainan, Peking, has gone second officer, Ngankin.
Mr. W. Roberts, second officer, Ngankin, has gone acting chief officer, Pakhoi.

Captain W. Gibbs, of the Pakhoi, is on reserve.

Mr. J. B. Evans, chief officer, Pakhoi, has gone acting master, some ship.

Captain E. M. Frauch, of the Sheongking, has gone assistant marine superintendent, Hongkong.

Mr. F. M. Dillon, from reserve, has gone acting master, Shengking.

Captain H. A. Walker, from special duty, Hongkong, has gone master, Tean.

Mr. J. Oudney, from special service, has gone chief officer, Uhenan.

Mr. F. A. Lovegrove, chief officer, Uhenan, has gone chief officer, Yingchow.

Mr. R. J. Cain, chief officer, Yingchow, is on reserve.

Mr. J. Timbrell, supernumerary, Hainan, Peking, has gone second engineer, Wuchang.

Mr. W. M. Stewart, second engineer, Wuchang, is on leave.

Mr. G. Woolley, awaiting orders, has gone supernumerary second engineer, Hainan.

Mr. F. S. Rees, acting third engineer, Kashing, has resigned.

Mr. R. Peden, from leave, has gone second engineer, Yingchow.

Mr. J. Cumming, acting second engineer, Yingchow, has gone third engineer, same ship.

Mr. J. McArthur, acting third engineer, Yingchow, is awaiting orders.

Mr. H. Orangle, second engineer, Hainan, has gone second engineer, Kining.

Mr. P. Bell, second engineer, Kining, has gone second engineer, Hainan.

Captain E. Hansen, of the Poochi, is on leave.

Mr. C. Manley, chief officer, Poochi, has gone acting master, same ship.

Mr. J. W. Ollom, second officer, Poochi, has gone acting chief officer, same ship.

Mr. A. McIntosh, second officer, Taishan, has gone second officer, Poochi.

Mr. O. Bjorndahl, awaiting orders, has gone second officer, Taishan.

Mr. W. Davidson, second engineer, Kiangwah, is on leave.

Mr. A. Smith, from leave, has gone second engineer, Kiangwah.

Mr. W. Spencer, second engineer, Taishan, is on leave.

Mr. J. Low, from leave, has gone second engineer, Taishan.

Mr. Hannah, acting third engineer, Taishan, has gone third engineer, Hainan.

Mr. J. Madie, acting second engineer, Taishan, has gone third engineer, same ship.

Mr. D. Sharer, third engineer, Hainan, is on leave.

Mr. A. Wood, second engineer, Feiching, is on leave.

Mr. A. S. Allen, from leave, has gone third engineer, Suwo.

Mr. R. L. Gales, third engineer, Suwo, is on leave.

Mr. E. B. Aukerman, from leave, has gone second engineer, Kutwo.

Mr. L. McWilliams, second engineer, Kutwo, has gone second engineer, Yusang.

Mr. G. B. V. Miller, second engineer, Yusang, is awaiting orders.

Captain J. M. Wright, from leave, has gone master, Koonshing.

Captain W. M. Mesney, of the Koonshing, has gone master, Lienshing.

Captain J. W. Carle, of the Lienshing, has gone master, Yusang.

Captain N. B. Bennett, of the Yusang, is awaiting orders.

The Light Ship "Beacon."

The new Light Service ship Beacon arrived in Colombo on the 9th ult. to relieve the Caylon, a familiar and trim little vessel often seen and admired in Colombo harbour. The Beacon is a finer and larger vessel designed by Sir William Byles and Co. Naval Architects, and built by Messrs. Forrest, Forrest, Benzie and Co., of Wivenhoe, Essex. She has a gross tonnage of 700 tons and is up to date in all respects.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed

Findon, Haddock, Kippers, etc.

ALEXANDER CAVE

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
Hoihow & Haiphong	Taksang	Fri., 11th Dec. at d'light
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Yuen-sang	Fri., 11th Dec. at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Yuen-sang	Sat., 12th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Yuen-sang	Sun., 13th Dec. at d'light
SHANGHAI & Tientsin	Esang	Tues., 15th Dec. at d'light
Kobe & Moji	Kumsang	Wed., 16th Dec. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 19th Dec. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing," "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafon, Tientsin, Dalay, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage, apply to

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMeward.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON & HULL	Merionethshire	20th Dec.
LONDON	Radnorshire	19th Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, VVER, STLE		
TACOMA & PLAND		
VIA HONOLULU		
VICTORIA, VVER, STLE		
TACOMA & PLAND		

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215. Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

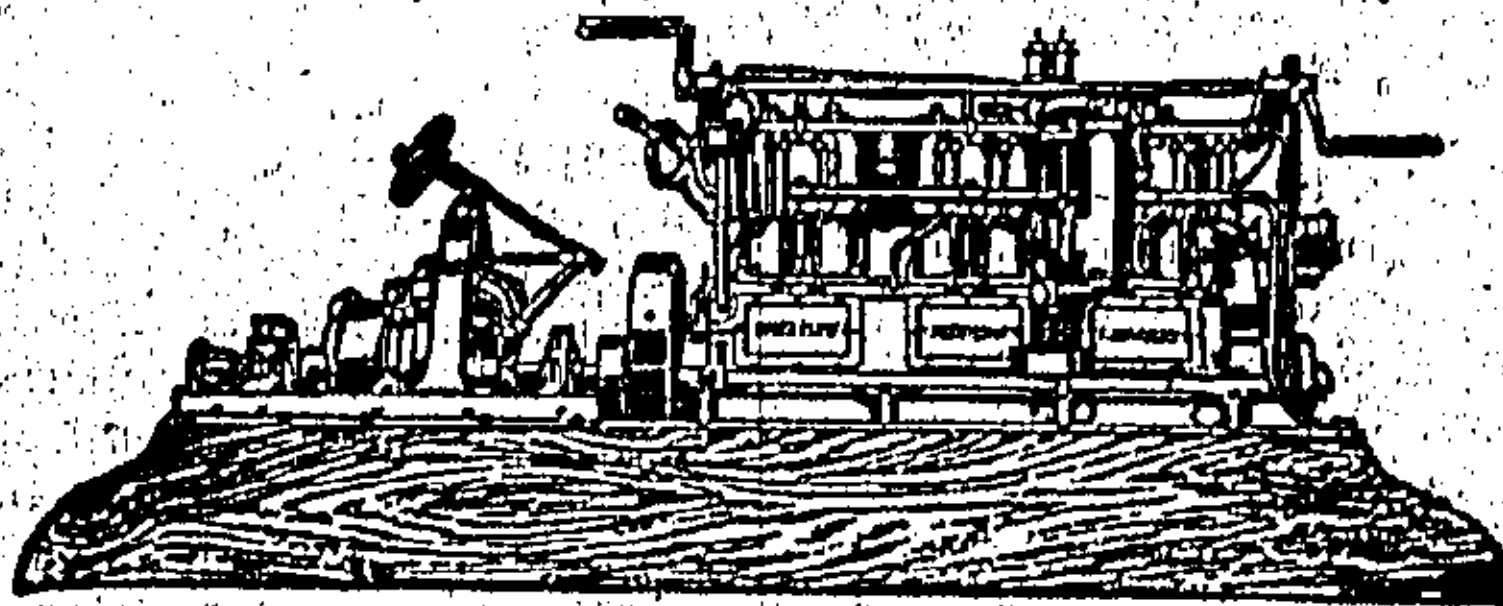
GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6"
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons. 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for: JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 150 B. H. P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



Oil-type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager 11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.
Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."
Telephone No. 211.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Malta	P. & O.	18, Dec.
London & Hull	Merishire	J. M. Co.	20, Dec.
Marseilles via Ports	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	23, Dec.
London & Genoa via S'pore, &c.	Nara	M. M.	29, Dec.
London	Nagoya	P. & O.	1, Jan.
	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	19, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Victoria, B.C., & Tacoma, etc.	Mexico M.	O. S. K.	9, Dec.
B'con & New York via Suez Canal	O. of Bristol	B. L. L.	11, Dec.
Via B.C. & S'pore via S'hai &c.	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	15, Dec.
San Fco via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	16, Dec.
San Fco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	22, Dec.
New York via Panama Canal	Chalister	D. & Co.	8, Jan.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	9, Jan.
San Fco via S'hai & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland &c.	Glengyle	J. M. Co.	15, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Australian Ports	Taiyuan	B. & S.	14, Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	16, Dec.
Australian Ports	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	23, Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	H'shika M.	N. Y. K.	9, Dec.
Swatow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	9, Dec.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	10, Dec.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	10, Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	11, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hayang	D. L. Co.	11, Dec.
Shanghai	Esang	J. M. Co.	15, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	15, Dec.
Kobe and Yokohama	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	17, Dec.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	19, Dec.
Moji and Kobe	Bani M.	D. & Co.	21, Dec.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Sungkiang	B. & S.	22, Dec.
Singapore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	22, Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nile	P. & O.	27, Dec.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'lon &c.	Surat	B. L.	28, Dec.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo			
Shanghai	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Java	Tikaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijliwong	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tipanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tijmanok	J.O.J. L.	F. half N.
Shanghai	Tijbodas	J.O.J. L.	F. half D.
	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	F. half J.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

The s.s. "CHALISTER."

sails hence on or about the 6th January.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914.

Agents.

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong 9th October, 1914.

General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. PERSIA will be despatched from this port on Wednesday, December 16, at noon, for San Francisco, via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

The P. M. s.s. KOREA carrying the mails from the United States, left Yokohama on Wednesday, Dec. 3, for Hongkong, via Manila, and is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on Monday, Dec. 14.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Eumaeus, Br. s.s. 4,266, T. Bascien, 30th Nov.—Singapore, 24th Nov.—B. & S.	
Marico Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,760, N. Kobayashi, 28th Nov.—Shanghai, 26th Nov.—Gen.—O. S. K.	
Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1st Dec.—Manila, 25th Dec.—Gen.—J. M. Co.	
Kumchow, Br. s.s. 1,450, J. A. Martin, 1st inst.—Salon, 24th ult., Rice and Gen.—Chinese.	
Toma Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,610, S. Takano, 2nd inst.—Singapore, 24th ult. Gen.—N. Y. K.	
Harnassan Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,001, 4th inst.—Mitsui, 24th ult. Coal—M.B.K.	
Tijmanok, Dut. s.s. 3,521, 4th inst.—Amoy, 3rd inst. Gen.—J.O.J.L.	
Singan, Br. s.s. 1,047, H. Trowbridge, 4th inst.—Haiphong, 2nd inst., Rice—B. & S.	
Kashing, Br. s.s. 1,134, G. Byers, 4th inst.—Shanghai, 5th ult., Rice—B. & S.	
Anbul, Br. s.s. 1,353, 3rd inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.	
Miyazaki Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,886, T. Toranaka, 4th inst.—Japan, Gen.—N. Y. K.	
Awa Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,912, Taira Hori, 6th inst.—Shanghai, 3rd inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.	
Yingchow, Br. s.s. 1,228, E. A. Jones, 7th inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.	
Taksang, Br. s.s. 977, McClure, 5th inst.—Haiphong, 3rd inst., Rice—J. M. Co.	
Benlarig, Br. s.s. 2,510, Wm. Hastie, 5th inst.—Singapore, 29th ult. Gen.—N. Y. K.	
Persia, Br. s.s. 2,744, J. Hill, 8th inst.—San Francisco, 7th ult. Gen.—P. M. Co.	
Neleus, Br. s.s. 4,260, D. Maclean, 8th inst.—Liverpool, Gen.—B. & S.	
Sungkiang, Br. s.s. 987, J. Robinson, 8th inst.—Haiphong, 5th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Yuen-sang, Br. s.s. 1,128, Tough, 8th inst.—Manila, 5th inst. Gen.—J. M. Co.	
Kutsang, Br. s.s. 3,111, Brady, 7th inst.—Calcutta, Gen.—J. M. Co.	
Liangchow, Br. s.s. 1,350, Benson, 8th inst.—Shanghai, 6th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Shaohsing, Br. s.s. 1,307, Tucklin, 9th inst.—Shanghai, 5th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Hulchow, Br. s.s. 1,222, Sheare, 8th inst.—Tientsin, 3rd inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s. 900, K. Murakami, 9th inst.—Swatow, 8th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.	
Yerimo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,250, N. Yanagi, 9th inst.—Moji, 2nd inst. Coal—O. S. K.	
Kaijo Maru, Jap. s.s. Y. Yamamoto, 9th inst.—Swatow, Gen.—O. S. K.	
Chilidar, Norw. s.s. 1,102, H. Nilssen, 9th inst.—Swatow, 8th inst., Rice—T. & Co.	

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENLARIG,"
From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 19th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1914.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS, & MANILA.

s.s. "PERSIA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board Thursday, Dec. 10th, 1914 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Monday, Dec. 14th, 1914 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown Saturday, Dec. 12th, 1914 at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignee and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before Jan. 8th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. O. MORTON, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1914.

TO SAIL

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Through Bills of Lading can be issued to

New York, Chicago and all interior ports in U.S.A.

The Steamship

"YAROSLAVL"

will be despatched for the above port on or about 15th December.

Also calling at Seattle if sufficient inducement offers.

This fine steamer has excellent accommodation for first and second class passengers.

For Rates of Freight, passage money, etc. apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

THE AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN (WESTWARD) LINE. (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL,"

Captain Henderson, will be despatched as above on Wednesday, the 9th December.

For freight etc. apply to:—

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,

Hongkong, 13th November, 1914.

General Agents.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT QUAYWAY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE	SPRINGS	HEADS
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	60' top 70' bottom	10'	7'	6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	111'	71'	10'	7'	6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	121'	81'	10'	7'	6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	120'	80'	10'	7'	6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	120'	80'	10'	7'	6"	
TAIKOO/TSUI						
Compassing Dock	140'	85'	10'	7'	6"	
ABERDEEN						
Harbour Dock	120'	84'	10'	7'	6"	
Harbour Dock	120'	84'	10'	7'	6"	

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

M. DYER, Esq. M.N. Tawoon Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1914.

NAVAL SECRETS.

Austrian Firm and Official Plans.

In the hands of an Austrian firm with offices and a depot in this country there are at the present time specifications for certain valve material for the battleships of the new Royal Sovereign class, says the *Globe*. The material in question (writes a *Globe* reporter) is required in connection with the hydraulic gun machinery of the battleships, and the specifications, which are officially supplied to the firm in question, consist of a list of details indicating the nature of the armament of vessels. An attempt to obtain a small part of any such information would mean a heavy term of imprisonment for a spy even in times of peace. Some idea of the importance of secrecy with regard to these battleships may be gathered from the fact that the following is all the information about them in the latest issue of the Navy List:—

Royal Sovereign (battleship), building at Portsmouth.
Resolution (battleship), building by Messrs. Palmer's Shipbuilding Company, Jarrow.

Revenge (battleship), building by Messrs. Vickers, Limited, Barrow-in-Furness.

Royal Oak (battleship), building at Devonport.

Ramillies (battleship), building by Messrs. Beardmore and Company, Dalmuir.

Now it may be said that naval experts freely discuss such questions as whether a certain type of battleship will have guns of this or that size, or possess such and such capabilities.

But on the face of it it is preposterous that an Austrian firm, with Germans in prominent positions in that firm, should be officially informed at an early date of what size guns it is intended to mount in our latest battleships.

Without saying more concerning the Royal Sovereign class, an example may be given of how information is imparted to the firm in question by giving the heading of the official detailed specifications—also in their possession—of the material required for the gun machinery of the latest completed class of battleships—the Queen Elizabeth type. It runs:—

Hydraulic gun machinery for pair of 15in. B.L. guns, H.M. ship Queen Elizabeth, class 1912-13 battleships.

The fact that the Queen Elizabeth class has 15in. guns is, of course, now well known, and the whole of the armament of the class is given in Jane's "Fighting Ships." But it is obviously undesirable that an Austrian firm should have in its possession the long list of measurements of every part of the machinery in connection with the gun which is given in these specifications. Moreover, the question arises as to whether the Admiralty should they intend to spring a naval surprise on Germany on the same lines as the latter's little military secret of the 17in. howitzer, would kindly oblige the firm in question in the manner indicated above? Imagine the German authorities supplying an English house in Berlin with details of the machinery in connection with their big guns!

All the valve material supplied to the Admiralty by this firm for use in connection with gun machinery is made—or has been made—in Austria. Here it is simply stamped with the firm's trade mark, and out to the requisite size in accordance with the elaborate measurements so thoughtfully provided by the authorities. This work is done by a few hands at a small depot in North London which only opened a year ago, and has been

BROKER'S ACTION.

Claim for Commission on a Mortgage.

This morning, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Lau Siu-pak, a broker, of 80, Wellington Street, sued Can Lai-sang, of 22, Lee Yuen Street, a coal merchant, to recover the sum of \$450, alleged to be commission due to him as broker in respect to the defendant's proposed mortgage on the s.s. Wing On.

Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W.B. Hind, of Mr. G.K. Hall Brutton's office, for the defendant.

The case for the plaintiff was that the defendant wished to have a mortgage for \$30,000 arranged on his ship the s.s. Wing On, carrying interest at 1.3 per cent per month. Plaintiff agreed to introduce a man on condition that he was to receive a commission of \$450, and later on gave the name of a banker who was willing to advance the money on the ship.

After signing the agreement, the parties met at the office of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist and collateral security was offered. The defendant produced some Canton time deeds, which were refused. He then offered the s.s. Tung On, which was accepted. The matter was left in the hands of the solicitors, who, however, found that both ships had a first mortgage on them. The matter, of course, fell through and the plaintiff received no commission whatever.

Crus-examined by Mr. Hind, the plaintiff said he knew the Wing On was worth \$100,000. She was only built six months ago. The defendant did not tell him that she cost \$200,000 to build.

Judgment was given for plaintiff with costs.

THEFTS FROM LAWNS.

Chinese Boys Well Punished.

This morning, in the Police Court, five small Chinese boys were charged with being concerned in the theft of several articles of European and Chinese clothing from lawns in the front of houses in the vicinity of Carnarvon and Cameron Roads, Kowloon. For some time past complaints had arisen of petty thefts of this nature, and at last a useful capture of culprits has been effected by the police.

It was alleged against the boys that they were generally employed on tennis courts and the elder of the lads would look after tennis balls and send the others off to steal from lawns near-by.

Mr. Hazeland ordered three of the boys, the older ones, to receive nine strokes of the rattan and the younger ones four each.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club against Otago against Otago Cricket Club, on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground, on Saturday, December 12, play to commence at 2.15 p.m.:—Messrs. B. Hancock (Captain), R. N. Anderson, C. A. Hooper, R. Kennedy, P. S. Leigh Bennett, M. M. Maas, E. J. R. Mitchell, T. E. Pearce, E. B. Reed, R. A. Stokes and R. P. Thursfield.

almost shut down since the war broke out. The staff at the City offices of the firm is almost wholly composed of Germans or Austrians. The London manager of the factory is a Teuton who has only been here twelve months. Naturally we make no imputation against the firm concerned. They are doubtless honourable and trustworthy contractors—but they are of a nationality which, in our opinion, should at no time have been supplied with such information.

THE "VATERLAND."

Giant German Liner Attached for Debt.

The big new transatlantic liner of the Hamburg-America Company, the Vaterland, which since the outbreak of the war has remained, with many others of the company's vessels, in the sheltered security of the neutral waters of New York, has just suffered the indignity of attachment for debt.

Some time ago Messrs. Waring and Gillow, who carried out the furnishing and decorations of the Vaterland, which won for the vessel the reputation of being one of the most magnificent of the great liners of the world, learned that the Hamburg-America Company were negotiating, with a view to the sale of the liner. Without delay Messrs. Adler and Perow, solicitors, of Copthall Avenue, acting on instructions, communicated with their New York agents, and an action in rem was commenced to secure the payment of a sum approaching \$4,000, a part of the huge sum involved in the contract.

The work was completed in May last, and this sum represents the final instalment. Some doubt existed as to the attitude which the United States Courts would adopt, but information has just been received that the vessel has been attached by order of the Court.

The Vaterland, which is the largest ship in the world, made her maiden voyage in May last. She is 950ft. in over-all length, and her tonnage is slightly over 53,000. It is of interest to note that on her first voyage a wireless message was sent to the Kaiser congratulating "Your Majesty upon the fact that the greatest ship of peace the world has ever seen has been designed and built in Germany during your Majesty's reign, and flies the German flag."

FOOTBALL.

The Inter-Club Match.

Mr. W. V. Pennell's team defeated, without the slightest doubt, Mr. J. Stalker's team, at Happy Valley, last evening. The teams were:—

Pennell's XI.—Cave, Vireash, Hamilton, A. Goldenberg, Croncher, L. Goldenberg, Larkin, Fraser, Wilkie, Norris, Pennell.
Stalker's XI.—Sainty, McDonald, Schultz, Stewart, Bigden, Brewer, Wood, Todd, Stalker, Young, Taylor.

Up to half time the team captained by Pennell led to the extent of three goals to nil. The opposing side, though working hard, did not show themselves capable of getting into the goal scoring line in either half. In the second portion of the game the same state of affairs existed practically and the leading side added another couple of goals to their score before the whistle sounded. Pennell, with three, and Wilkie, with two, were the scorers, Stalker's team drawing a blank.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

December Captain's Cup and Pool.

Played over Happy Valley on December 5, 6, and 7. Result:—

Cup and Pool.
*Mr. W. Turner ... 91-18-73
*Mr. C. H. Soper ... 93-15-78
*Mr. A. Ritchie ... 83-5-78
*Mr. J. Hooper ... 89-10-79
*Mr. J. W. Stewart ... 98-16-80
*Mr. Balmer-Johnson ... 87-6-81
*Mr. W. J. Morrison ... 98-16-82
*Capt. H. O. B. Boucher ... 89-5-84
*Mr. W. B. Rigden ... 102-18-84
Engineer Commander
*G. W. Rooms ... 110-18-92
*Qualifies for Cup & wins Pool.
Pool 36 Entries.

WAR ITEMS.

The Ceylon Civilian Contingent.

The *Times* of Ceylon, of November 17, says:—Ceylon's second Contingent, though it numbers but 75, carries away with it the heartiest of good wishes. The original intention was to send 100 men, but although some 147 names or more were registered, various obstacles sprang up in their way, such as physical unfitness and inability to get away; and Mr. P. H. Milward, who has been the prime mover in the business, will take away only 75 men. The most satisfactory part of the whole undertaking is that those who were unable to provide themselves with the necessary kit have been generously helped with gifts of uniforms, blankets, belts, etc. All the necessary funds came in and there will be a small balance. There was a probability to-day of one or two men not being able to accompany the contingent; if they fail they will embark later, by way of a supplementary Contingent.

The Davis Cup and the War.

All the members of the rival teams which took part in the Anglo-Australasian Davis Cup match at Boston, says the *Field*, have either joined the forces or are seeking commissions. Mr. Wilding is now at the front. He was a member of the naval training force which went to the relief of Antwerp. The captain of the English team has become Lieut. Parke, of the 6th Battalion Leinster Regiment. Mr. Mavrogordatos in training with the Public School Corps at Epsom. Mr. Kingscote, an officer in the Royal Garrison Artillery, is drilling recruits at Gosport. Mr. Brookes expects to go to France shortly in charge of a motor ambulance. Mr. A. H. Lowe has applied for a commission. This is an excellent record, one of many of which the lawn tennis community may naturally be proud.

Great Britain's Wireless Chain.

The *Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten* draws a lurid picture of the British Marconi stations sending forth nightly through the vast realms of space to all the nations upon earth news as to the defeat of the German Army and the most horrible atrocities committed by Germans, and describing Germany as a poor, starving, demoralised people, soon to be swept off the face of the earth. "Every German wireless telegraphic station has to read this lying news every night, and we can do nothing. We are still powerless." The article concludes as follows: "Is not this English wireless telegraphic station a symbol of the terrestrial omnipotence of England, to which an end must be put before peace can be concluded? Otherwise we shall never be at rest, and never be able to take pleasure in our peaceful labours. Home waged three Panic wars against Carthage. We mean to be content with waging one against England, but with that one must go through."

'Kill the Cunning English.'

The Crown Prince Rapert of Bavaria (brother of the Queen of the Belgians), who commands the 6th German Army Corps, has issued the following Army Order:—

"Soldiers of the Sixth Army, we are fortunate in having opposed to us English troops, troops of that people whose envy has been at work for years to surround us with enemies in order to strangle us, and to whom we owe the present bloody war. Now that we meet them, take reprisals for the cunning of the enemy and for all our sacrifices. Show them that it is not so easy to wipe out Germans, now that we are face to face with the enemy who is the greatest obstacle to peace."

It may be recalled that the Kaiser said, "I should like the English to meet the Bavarians just once."

Mystery Tunnels.

The military authorities, says the *London Morning Post*, are investigating a mysterious series of tunnels just discovered between Hitchen and Luton, at Noon Hill, the top of which commands a view of thirty to forty miles, including Ampthill, Bedford, Luton, Dunstable, Shefford, and Hitchin. The entrance of the tunnels is about 500 yards from the main road leading to Herton, and is in a dell. About eight years ago two Germans put up at an hotel in Hitchen and employed men to make excavations in the rock. Several months afterwards they departed, but, before leaving, they timbered up the entrance and then covered the timber with rocks. Owing to recent rumours, Mr. Hodgson, Lord of the Manor, set workmen to re-open the excavations, and recently a main tunnel fifty yards long, six feet high, and four feet wide was found. Ten yards from the entrance, another tunnel was discovered, and further on yet another, each leading to the left. About half-way along the main passage a third was discovered branching to the right.

The Unfulfilled Hope.

The following extract is from a note found on the body of a naval officer connected with one of the German destroyers sunk in the North Sea last month. The letter was in the pocket of a tunic, and, though jagged at edges, is quite decipherable. It was evidently written by an educated German girl. The date is obliterated:—

"Just let me wish you 'Good day.' How are you? I thank you very much for your very long letter, which I have duly received, and I will now endeavour to answer. I regret that you have to go through so much. Whatever craft you may go in is not without its danger. May God grant that this unhappy war may soon come to an end."

"Antwerp has fallen, but how many brave soldiers have lost their lives we do not know. It is enough to make one sad, but we will not despair, for as long as we have a drop of blood and a fist and an arm to carry the rifle no stranger shall put foot in our land. The enemy may think they are going to have it all their own way. They will find they are up against a wall. I will say, 'Take courage, and go right on.' I am certain that you are a real and true German sailor. You are a good lad, and it would be a sad thing if anything were to happen to you. Every one would regret it, and would not I? Hoping you soon may return again. Good-night, till we meet again."

The *London Scottish*. A correspondent of the *Times* in Paris describes some of the duties carried on by the London Scottish. Among them is the provision of a patrol which nightly makes the round of the principal streets of the French capital.

"Every British soldier found to be without a proper pass or permit is either taken back to his unit (if in the neighbourhood of Paris) or brought into headquarters for enquiry and report. This work has been so thoroughly and systematically done that stragglers are now extremely scarce in Paris, and no trouble of any kind has been incurred by the French authorities."

They will have many tales to tell, these fine lads, when they come back to London. Town, not only of police work in Paris, but of the other and more arduous duties assigned to the London Scottish since the regiment landed in France on September 18—duties which have included the supply of burial parties near the firing line, searching the woods for Uhlans, escorting prisoners to the coast, loading ammunition trains, repacking blankets, escorting stragglers, guarding railway stations, and many other odd jobs.

I. O. U. DISPUTE.

A Question for a Handwriting Expert.

This afternoon, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, J. V. Mendoza, employed by Messrs. Dizon and Co., Hongkong Hotel, and R. N. Mendoza, employed by Messrs. Dodwell and Co., were sued by Oyager Singh to recover \$500, being the amount due under an I. O. U.

Mr. O. A. S. Russ appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton defended.

The plaintiff having given evidence in support of his claim, J. V. Mendoza said he was only sixteen years of age and borrowed five dollars from the plaintiff at a rate of interest of fifty cents per month. On this occasion he signed an I.O.U. for \$5.

He had also signed documents for \$30 and \$10 and when the plaintiff issued a writ, defendant asked him to withdraw the summons and defendant agreed to do so on payment of \$10. Subsequently exaction was issued and the \$90 was paid, but during the whole of these transactions nothing was ever said about \$500 being lent.

The I.O.U. was put to the defendant, who denied that either the body of it or his signature was in his handwriting.

In answer to Mr. Russ, the defendant suggested that the alleged signatures of his brother and himself were forgeries.

The case was adjourned for the attendance of a handwriting expert.

FOOTBALL.

The following is the team which will represent the Hongkong F.C. against the Navy on the Club ground on Saturday.—Jasper Clark; N. L. Bailton, J. McCubbin; O. Bond, W. B. Rigden, R. F. Long; G. A. Robinson; J. Tod, J. Stalker, C. Mycock, W. V. Pennell. Kick-off 4 p.m.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V. D., state:—

Musketry (Standard Test).—The undermentioned Sections will fire Part II of the Musketry Order as follows: No. 1 Section Artillery Battery 2 p.m. Saturday 12th inst. No. 2 Section Artillery Battery 9 a.m. Sunday 13th inst. The undermentioned members need not attend to fire on Saturday 12th inst. as they will fire the regular course later in the season: Sergt. Bradbury, Corpl. Manuk and Bomb. Farrell; O. O. S. Sections will see that sufficient N.O. O.s. attend to assist the Instructor in marking etc. Officer in charge of Butts, Saturday, 12th, Lieut. J. D. Danby; Sunday, 13th, Lieut. H. W. Kennet.

Officers' Training.—The Course of instruction for officers will take place in the Officers' Mess on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8.15 p.m. commencing on Thursday, 17th December, when the lecture will be on Musketry Regulations Part I. The subject of each lecture will be notified in Orders some days previously.

Parades.—Parades for Friday 11th, Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th inst., Nil.

Detail.—On duty, No. 2 Section Artillery, Left Section and Centre Section M. G. Co. Officers on duty, Captain Scott, Lieut. Rees and Lieut. Wright. Orderly Officer, Lieut. Rees. To furnish Guard to-night, Left Section M. G. Co.; to-morrow, No. 2 Section Artillery Battery. Orderly Sergeant to-night, Corpl. Lowick; to-morrow, Corpl. Young.

Fishing Boat Mishap.—The Sna-ta-kok police report that two persons were drowned owing to a fishing boat capsizing in a squall. The police boat went out and righted the upturned boat and succeeded in rescuing seven persons.

IF THE GERMANS COME.

Mr. H. G. Wells on the British Public.

Mr. H. G. Wells, in a letter to the *Times*, describes what, in his opinion, the people generally will do if the Germans succeed in landing a force in England.

In the first place, however, he does not believe in the possibilities of a German raid. I cannot, in these days of wireless telegraphy (he says), see a properly equipped German force, not even so trivial a handful as 20,000 of them, getting itself with guns, motors, ammunition, and provisions upon British soil. I cannot even see a mere landing of infantrymen. I believe in that raid even less than I do in the suggested raid of navigables (sloops) that has darkened London.

Still, as the trained mind does insist upon treating all untested civilians as panic-stricken imbeciles and upon frightening old ladies and influential people with these remote possibilities, and as it is likely that these alarms may even lead to the retention of troops in England when their point of maximum effectiveness is manifestly in France, it becomes necessary to insist upon the ability of our civilian population, if only the authorities will permit the small amount of organisation and preparation needed, to deal quite successfully with any raid that in an extremity of German "boldness" may be attempted.

Men—and Women.

And, in the first place, let the expert have no illusions as to what our ordinary people are going to do if we find German soldiers in England one morning. We are going to fight. If we cannot fight with rifles, we shall fight with shot guns, and if we cannot fight according to the Rules of War apparently made by Germans for the restraint of British military experts, we will fight according to our inner light.

Many men, and not a few women, will turn out to shoot Germans. There will be no preventing them after the Belgian stories. If the experts attempt any pedantic interference, we will shoot the experts.

I know that in this matter I speak for so sufficient a number of people that it will be quite useless and hopelessly dangerous and foolish for any expert-instructed minority to remain "calm." They will be burnt according to the established German rules and methods on our account so they may just as well turn out in the first place, and get some shooting as a consolation in advance for their inevitables.

"Raiders will be Lynched."

And if the raiders, cut off by the sea from their supports, ill-equipped as they will certainly be, and against odds, are so badly advised as to try terror-striking reprisals on the Belgian pattern, we irregulars will, of course, massacre every German straggler we can put a gun to. Naturally, such a procedure may be sanguinary, but it is just the commonsense of the situation. We shall hang the officers and shoot the men. A German raid to England will, in fact, not be fought—it will be lynched.

War is war, and reprisals and striking terror are games that two can play at. This is the latent temper of the British country-side, and the sooner the authorities take it in hand and regularise it the better will be the outlook in the remote event of that hypothetical raid getting home to us.

Levy is a national characteristic, but submissiveness is not. Under sufficient provocation the English are capable of very dangerous bad temper, and the expert is dreaming who thinks of a "German" expedition moving through an apathetic Essex, for example, resisted only by the official forces trained and in training.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKERTHE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction onSATURDAY,
the 12th December, 1914, com-
mencing at 11 a.m., at his Sales
Rooms, Duddell Street
(for account of the concerned)
WITHOUT RESERVE.
A Large Consignment of
Swatow Drawn Work and Em-
broideriescomprising—
Bedspreads, Table cloths and
Napkins to match, Tea Cloths,
Table Runners, Pillow & Cushion
Covers, Dress and Blouse
Lengths, etc.
Embroidered Silk Crepe and
Pongee Dress and Blouse
Lengths, Silk Shawls, etc., etc.14 Carved Ivory Photo Frames
10 Carved Sandalwood Boxes
15 Pieces Pongee Silk.On view from Friday, the
11th December, 1914.Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SAILING
YACHT "GIVEN" (Hay-
ward-Hayes Design) with or
without motor. Can be inspected
at any time at Ah King's
Slipway. Apply GEO. P. LAM-
MERT.

CONSIGNEES

THE AMERICAN AND
MANCHURIAN LINE.NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK and
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF NORWICH,"

Captain McMillan, having
arrived from the above Ports, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their goods are be-
ing landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, Kowloon, and
stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.All broken, chafed, and damag-
ed goods are to be left in the
godowns, where they will be
examined on Monday, 14th inst.,
at 10 a.m.All Claims must be presented
within FIFTEEN DAYS of the
steamer's arrival here, after which
date they cannot be recognized.No Claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the Go-
dows, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 14th instant
will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance has been
effected.Bills of Lading will be count-
ersigned bySHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1914.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVI-
GATION CO., LTD.From CALCUTTA, PENANG
& SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUTSANG"

having arrived from the above
ports, consignees of cargo by her
are hereby informed that their
goods will be delivered from
alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge
or remaining on board after noon
the 9th inst. will be landed at
Consignees' risk and expense.No Fire Insurance will be
effected.Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by—JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1914.

MARTIN'S

APOL STEEL

PILLS

A French Remedy for all ailments.

Bottles of 12 and 24 each.

Bottles of 12 and 24 each.

Bottles of 12 and 24 each.

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Bottles of 12 and 24 each.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

"ROLL UP, BOYS!"

Come and see the Fighting Spirit of the British Bulldogs.

GREAT BOXING TOURNAMENT

To be held at the CITY Hall, Hongkong, SATURDAY, 12th

December, 1914.

Great Lightweight Contest—15 ROUNDS.

For the Lightweight Championship of the Colony

SAPPER RICHARDS v. SEAMAN PETHWICK.

R. E. Lightweight Champ of the Colony.

(Triumph) Challenger.

10 ROUNDS Contest For the Amateur Lightweight

Championship of the Colony

Signalman Lamb holder v. Seaman Simmonds challenger.

8 ROUNDS Middleweight Contest

Seaman Smith (Triumph) v. Private Colquitt (Tamar).

6 ROUNDS Featherweight Contest

Stoker Turner (Triumph) v. Private Buckley (Tamar).

6 ROUNDS Contest

Nigger Jackson Hongkong v. Kid Marriott Hongkong.

Referee: Commander Beckwith, R.N. Judge: Commander Blackwood, R.N.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S

COMMENCE AT 9 P.M. SHARP.

Ringside \$5, Stalls \$3, Balcony \$2, Pit \$1

F. E. HALL, Promoter.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 8th December.

A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME

The Starling Drama

"JUDGMENT OF THE JUNGLE"

in 3 parts—4,000 feet long.

Thrilling from start to finish.

Also the

Thrilling Drama

in 2 parts

"AT THE MERCY OF THE WAVES"

MATINEES

Every Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

"PATHE'S BRITISH WAR GAZETTE"

5th Series—Length 1,500 Feet

Showing the latest scenes connected with the great Crisis.

Also

some exceedingly comic and interesting pictures.

Mr. BERT FLATT and Miss FLO BROOKS

Comedy Sketch Artists. Last 2 Nights.

Watch for the great pictures.

WELLS v. BLAKE FIGHT.—Length 3,500 Feet.

"ROCAMBOLE" 3rd Series.—Length 7,000 Feet.

NOTICES.

MAKE IT A HABIT—USE REGULARLY.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is
imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a
little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.'s
and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. Get IZAL.Because it positively kills disease
germs, stops infection and instantly
removes bad smells.IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant
of unrivalled strength—is the pioneer
modern high power germicide.Officially adopted throughout the
British Empire.Mixes equally well with salt, brackish
or fresh water.Write for Free Booklets—"Practical
Disinfection"

and

"Rules of Health."

One Gallon of IZAL makes 400
gallons of efficient disinfecting
fluid.

AGENTS:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

YORK BUILDINGS.

BREWER & CO.

Pedder Street (Adjoining Hongkong Hotel Main Entrance)

Telephone No. 696.

TUCK'S CHRISTMAS CARDS.

PRIVATE GREETING CARDS.

AUTOGRAPH CARDS

IN BOXES.

LETT'S DIARIES

FOR

1915.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, December 4, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Meat	Price
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	" 21
" Roast—Shiu	" 21
" Breast—Ngau Lam	" 21
" Soup—Tong Yuk	" 18
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	" 22
" do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	" 33
" Sausages—Ngau Cheung	" 26
Bullock's Brains—No	per set 12
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li	" 60
" Head—Ngau Tau	" \$1.20
" Heart—Ngau Sam	lb. 14
" Flump, Salt—Ngau Kin	" 22
" Feet—Ngau Keuk	each 12
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	" 12
" Tail—Ngau Mei	" 20
" Liver—Ngau Kon	lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	" 13
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set \$1.20
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb. 26
" Leg—Yeung Pei	" 26
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	" 24
" Saddle—	" 27
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	" 27
" Brains—Chu No	per set 24
" Feet—Chu Keuk	lb. 14
" Fry—Chu Chap	" 16
" Head—Chu Tau	" 16
" Heart—Chu Sam	each 12
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	" 13
" Liver—Chu Kon	lb. 30
Pork Chop—Chu Pak Kwat	" 26
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	" 26
" Leg—Chu Pei	" 30
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	" 20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set 60
" Heart—Yeung Sam	each 8
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	" 12
" Liver—Yeung Kon	lb. 27
Smoking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	" 22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	" 22
" Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	" 17
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	" 29
" Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	" 20
Lard—Chu Yau	" 22

POULTRY.

Poultry	Price
Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	" 30
Ducks—Ap	" 24
Doves—Pan Kau	" 18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 34
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	" 28
Geese—Ngo	" 24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 30
" Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	" 25
Soups—Sha Tsai	each 23
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 65
" Hen, " " Na	" 45

FISH.

Fish	Price
Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream—Pin Yu	" 20
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	" 17
Carp—Li Yu	" 22
Catfish—Chik Yu	" 15
Codfish—Man Yu	" 16
Crabs—Hoi	" 24
Outtle Fish—Mak Yu	" 18
Dab—Sha Meng Yu	" 14
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	" 15
Dog Fish—Lit To Sha	" 12
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	" 20
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs—Tin Kai	" 33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	" 45
Gadgou—Pak Kap Yu	" 18
Herrings—Tso Pak	" 23
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	" 23
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	" 20
Loach—Wu Yu	" 28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	" 20
Mackerel—Chi Yu	" 20
Menk Fish—Mong Yu	" 32
Millet—Chai Yu	" 20
Oysters—Shang Ho	" 24
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	" 12
Parch—Tau Lo	" 24
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	" 18
Pike—Pan Yu	" 14
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	" 28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	" 32
Prawns—Ming Ha	" 40
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	" 12
Rock Fish—Shek Kiu Kung	" 18
Roach—Chan Yu	" 12
Salmon—Ma Yau	" 35
Shark—Sha Yu	" 8
Skate—Po Yu	" 10
Shrimps—Ha	" 24
Snapper—Lap Yu	" 32
Sole—Tat Sha Yu	" 32
Tench—Wan Yu	" 20
Tarbot—Cho How Yu	" 20
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kau Yu	" 64

FRUITS.

Fruits	Price
Almonds—Bang Yau	lb. 35
Apples (California)—Kau Shan Ping Kho	" 18
" (Chefoo)—Tie Chun Ping Kho	" 18
" (Hoi Tong)	" 18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heng Chiu	lb. 8
" (Hides), Macao—San Heng Chiu	" 8
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut	" 18

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Carambola,—Yeung To	...	1
Coconuts,—Ye Tse	... each	12
Grapes—Po Tai Tze	...	lb. 30
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	...	" 6
" America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung	...	" 12
Lichies Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	...	" 30
" Fresh	...	" 30
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	...	lb 10
" Sweet	...	" 10
Pears, (American), K'yu San Shoot Lay	...	" 10
" (Canton), Cooking,—Sha Li	...	" 10
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	...	" 10
Persimmons Large,—Hung Tze	...	" 8
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Pun Ti Po Lo	... each	—
" 2nd " —Chung-tang Po Lo	...	—
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	...	lb 30
Plums,—Swatow, Hong Lai	...	" 10
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	...	each 16
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwat	...	" 10
Walnuts,—Hop To	...	lb 15
" Green,—Sang Hop Tuo	...	" 12
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kw	... each	—

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1895.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rates 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Przeklen; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Osennaks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises neutrality to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Dnie between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scene outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasel and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Badua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 25.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiaochow, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lombardy. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hailicz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France, and Russia mutually adjudge not to conclude

peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy.

Sept. 13.—Austrian Squadron occupies Herberstein, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunville. German off wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revinny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rwaruska, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven farther back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. German fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tientsin.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Ozar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tientsin, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiaochow Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commander under Colonel Maritz reports in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre in

France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Pontoporus (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ipres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing. The Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Orefeld arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer

Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lodz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Poles, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa, and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodoros, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieuport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tientsin silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced

that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akaba, which is evacuated. Thrilling story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser York strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jafide Bay and sinks 57,000. Christian De Wat's rebel command severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tientsin announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tientsin is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents

given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Coos Islands by H.M.S. Sydney. Engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Ruffi River, German Ea Africa by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Gool Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wat's rebel command severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

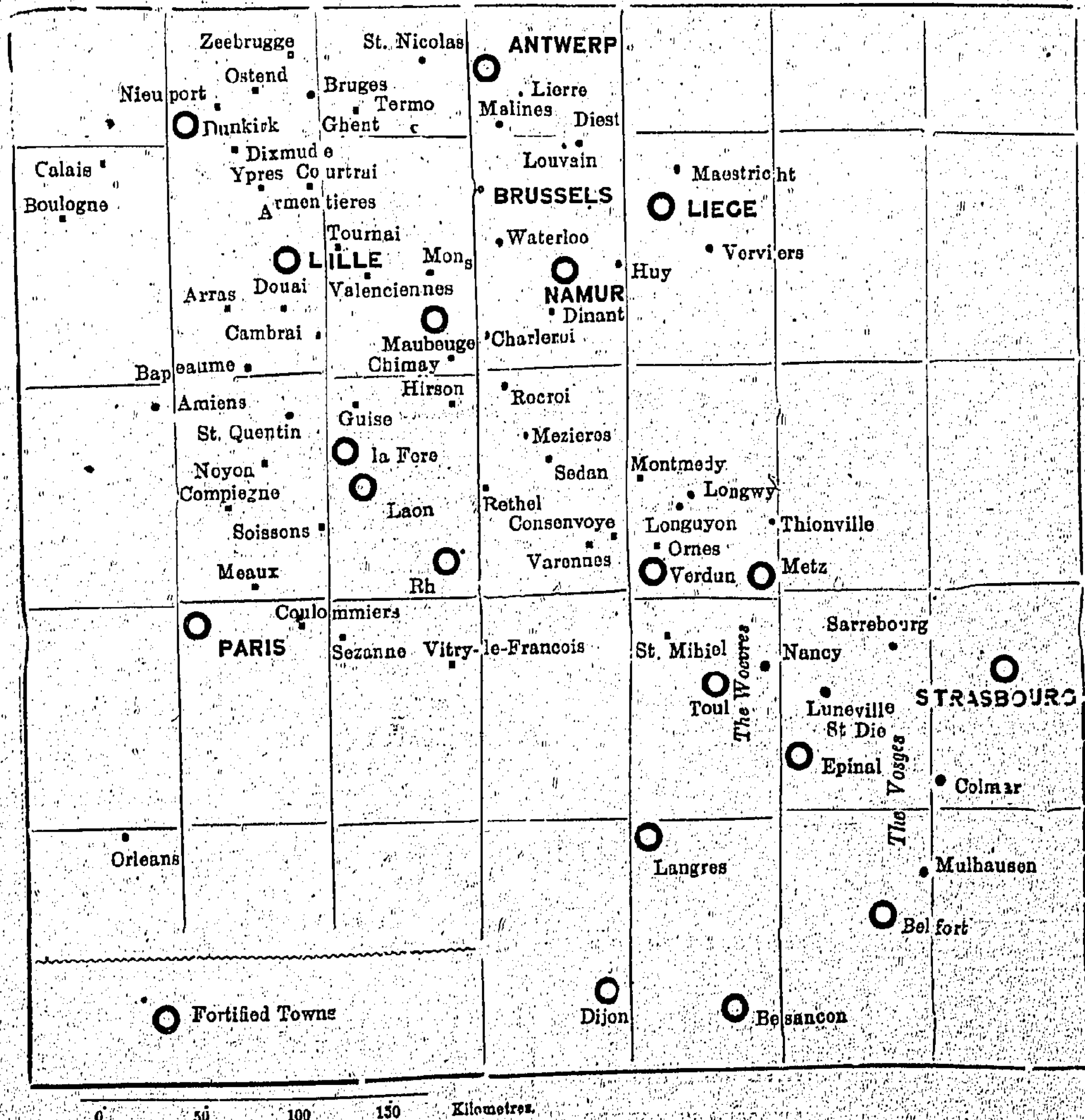
Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Robertson announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

(Continued on page 10)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advice is to the effect that the Allies have strengthened their positions in Flanders and a German advance is regarded as impossible.

Commercial.

Over-Production of Rubber.
Discussing the problem of over-production of rubber, *Truth* observes that the question is whether the members of the Rubber Growers' Association could at the present time take any combined action which would safeguard the industry against over production in 1915. "Artificial restriction of outputs is, as we know by past experience, almost impossible; the great majority of the plantation companies insist on preserving their own freedom of action. But this does not mean that production will not be restricted. Few companies will for any lengthy period continue tapping on present lines if this can be done only at a loss, and it is a comparatively simple matter for each company to decide how much of its older area can be tapped at a profit. More practical are the proposals now being considered by the R.G.A. with a view to finding new uses for rubber. The gift of rubber flooring to the hospitals was an act of generosity, but it was also an advertisement for rubber. Much more, too, might be done of an equally useful character if, as is now suggested, the companies would voluntarily place at the disposal of the R.G.A. 10 or 15 per cent. of their outputs to be used in encouraging the wider employment of rubber."

Bullion.
Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.'s weekly circular dated London, October 29, states that "the influx of gold continues to be very large. Receipts have been announced as follows:—
Oct. 22 \$763,000 in bar gold.
" 22 704,000 " U.S.A. gold.
" 23 80,000 " U.S.A. gold.
" 24 74,000 " bar gold.
" 24 218,000 " U.S.A. gold.
" 26 928,000 " U.S.A. gold.
" 27 95,000 " bar gold.
" 27 332,000 " U.S.A. gold.
" 28 21,000 " bar gold.
" Deducting \$1,000,000, set aside on the 28th instant on account of H. M. Treasury Currency Note Redemption Account, raising the total of that Reserve to \$9,500,000, the net influx during the week was \$2,815,000. The Bank of England reported a reserve of \$81,382,080, in its leave Department yesterday—a fresh record. In addition to the previous arrangements in parts of the British Empire, the Bank of England is prepared to make advances here to Indian Mining Companies against the deposit of their gold output in that country. The following extract from the *Pioneer Mail* from Simla, under date of September 28, is of interest, as showing that the Monsoon has proved excellent:—
"The extraordinary plentitude and evenness of the distribution of the rains which are now coming, is shown by the fact that Kashmir and Mysore are the only areas in India where a defect of more than twenty per cent. has been registered. On the other hand, Crissa, the Punjab, Baluchistan, Gujarat, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the northern Madras coast have all had over twenty per cent. more than their share." With reference to silver the circular contains the following:—
"The market has continued to be heavy in tone. Supplies are on a fairly substantial scale, whilst the rash of orders for Continental coinage has somewhat abated. The Indian Bazaars are disposed to nibble, but as yet the demand is barely appreciable in relation to the supplies. The price yesterday—22/3/11—is lower than any fixed since December 22, 1908. The stock in Bombay is 3,300 bars, compared with 4,000 bars last week."

"Appended are the last two Indian Currency Returns, in lakhs:—
Notes in Circulation 5,989 5,986
Silver coin in India 3,382 3,307
Gold coin in India 442 542
Securities ... 1,000 1,000
Gold in England 765 765
Securities in London 400 400
"It will be observed that the amount of gold in India is increasing. On October 7 it was only 3/8 lakhs. A shipment of 430,000 oz. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong."

SUN LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Chief Office for South China, 2 Des Voeux Road.
(Powell's Buildings) Tel. 1245.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

HOTEL LISTS.

Hongkong Hotel.

Abraham, L. J. Justizembaki S. de
Anderson Mr & Mrs Jones M T
Atholl J. Joseph R M
Andrews H W. Joseph E M
Backhouse J H. Joseph S M
Bacon Mr & Mrs S. Kaufman C
W. Lambart E B
Bate E R. Larnison Edw
Bell O D J. Lloyd G T
Bell G. Mabb G W
Bell J A. Macdonald A H
Bona, G. A. Mann Mrs H R
Brennan G R. Marriott, Dr O
Breen van der. Matheson, Mrs R
Bishop Mr & Mrs A. T.
Black W M. Matheson, Miss M
Bredhoff C H. Metcalfe J
Brooke G B. Meyer C M
Bullis Mrs. Middleton G S
Bunt Capt G. Mody J H N
Eyers O M. Moll Mr & Mrs J T
Cambridge A F. Moore J
Clark H F. Morrison W J
Clayton, W E. Nowers W G
Coleman Dr A L E. Omitson J
Cormack Mrs. Pentreath Mr & Mrs
Cout Arthur. Phillips Mr & Mrs H
Debrunner A. Paves A B
Dodwell Mr & Mrs C. Ramsey Mr & Mrs T
S H. Ray, E. H.
Dowling D S S. Rayner L Col and
Dow Mr & Mrs J F. Ray, Miss F
Duffy, Miss M E. Reeks H A
Ehrhardt Capt W. Ribault Capt & Mrs
Evensen E. Rowell J P
Fleming W M. Shore J E E
French Capt & Mrs. Skinner Dr A H
Fuller Denman. Smith Mrs A G
Gibb J. Smyth Mrs F
Goulbourne V. Smyth F
Graham D. Sorensen A S
Greenfield J N. Staber Mr & Mrs E
Greenfield J A. H.
Griffiths H L. Steadmet S
Hall Capt T P. Swaffield H E
Handley Pegg H. Swift Mrs G H
Hannibal W A. Taylor R G
Hargner G. Thomson N P
Hornet H M. Voux E des
Hornet W R. Well Mr & Mrs A
Hewitt Hon. Mr E. White F W
Hewitt Hon. Mr E. Wood F W
Hough Mrs H H. Wood G G
Howard Mr & Mrs E. Wright Mr & Mrs
Hunter R. Wolfe H D
Hutchison D L. Young J F
James B.

Peak Hotel.

Armstrong Mr & Mrs Mitchellmore Mr & Mrs
Bowen Major & Mrs Peavey Mr & Mrs
Bowling Mr & Mrs Penning
Carmichael Mr and Perkins T L Mr & Mrs
Cary M. Pringle W J
Casull Mr & Mrs Pyne Major
Coulson. Rios Mrs
Cowan Capt & Mrs. Roome Eng Comdr
Erickson Mrs. Sharp Mrs
Falkhine Major. Sinhal A
Gibbons F W. Skinner Miss
Gibson Mr & Mrs A. Skinner Miss
Halo B A Mr & Mrs Scott O
Hall Lt Col G. Sorenson
Grissell. Smith Mrs Grant
Hazeland F A. Smith Mr & Mrs A
Horreder Mrs. Fendley
Humphreys Major. Fitzmaurice
Jes Lt Col H. Walcott Mrs
Jackson Mrs. Walton Col & Mrs
Jones Lee. Walton Mr & Mrs
Kiddie Mrs. Whitfield Capt and
Linton A R. Young
Lockyer.

Grand Hotel.

Allen F. Masson J
Bennett W. Millar J
Blair A M. Moreno J
Campbell J. Reynolds C W
Crew Mr & Mrs A B. Sanderson R
Dunrich A E. Wiseman O
Ewing J. Wright S H
Gibbs A W.

King Edward Hotel.

Almond Mrs R. Lennox Miss
Arnold J. Lennox J
Beattie Mr & Mrs. Lloyd Mr & Mrs
W H. May C O F
Budge W. Murphy H
Cress Mr & Mrs J R. Passmore Mrs W O
Cress Miss. Penning A L
Cress Dr O T. Ramsay Mrs R A
Deane R G. Raworth A B
Duckworth F F. Reid J F
Eyre A. Rosser Mr & Mrs
Hunt L S. Sibree Dr
Hunter J. Skoe N J
Jackson Mr & Mrs. Super O H
Joseph J. Sylvester Mrs S
Kline M F. Thompson Mrs
Krafft Mr & Mrs. Underwood Mrs
Krafft Mrs W G. Mrs J H
Lacombe Mr & Mrs Whitney J A
Lauritzen Mr & Mrs Yung Major B P

NOTICES

ESTABLISHED 1865.

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Bell O D J. Lloyd G T
Bell G. Mabb G W
Bell J A. Macdonald A H
Bona, G. A. Mann Mrs H R
Brennan G R. Marriott, Dr O
Breen van der. Matheson, Mrs R
Bishop Mr & Mrs A. T.
Black W M. Matheson, Miss M
Bredhoff C H. Metcalfe J
Brooke G B. Meyer C M
Bullis Mrs. Middleton G S
Bunt Capt G. Mody J H N
Eyers O M. Moll Mr & Mrs J T
Cambridge A F. Moore J
Clark H F. Morrison W J
Clayton, W E. Nowers W G
Coleman Dr A L E. Omitson J
Cormack Mrs. Pentreath Mr & Mrs
Cout Arthur. Phillips Mr & Mrs H
Debrunner A. Paves A B
Dodwell Mr & Mrs C. Ramsey Mr & Mrs T
S H. Ray, E. H.
Dowling D S S. Rayner L Col and
Dow Mr & Mrs J F. Ray, Miss F
Duffy, Miss M E. Reeks H A
Ehrhardt Capt W. Ribault Capt & Mrs
Evensen E. Rowell J P
Fleming W M. Shore J E E
French Capt & Mrs. Skinner Dr A H
Fuller Denman. Smith Mrs A G
Gibb J. Smyth Mrs F
Goulbourne V. Smyth F
Graham D. Sorensen A S
Greenfield J N. Staber Mr & Mrs E
Greenfield J A. H.
Griffiths H L. Steadmet S
Hall Capt T P. Swaffield H E
Handley Pegg H. Swift Mrs G H
Hannibal W A. Taylor R G
Hargner G. Thomson N P
Hornet H M. Voux E des
Hornet W R. Well Mr & Mrs A
Hewitt Hon. Mr E. White F W
Hewitt Hon. Mr E. Wood F W
Hough Mrs H H. Wood G G
Howard Mr & Mrs E. Wright Mr & Mrs
Hunter R. Wolfe H D
Hutchison D L. Young J F
James B.

Peak Hotel.

Armstrong Mr & Mrs Mitchellmore Mr & Mrs
Bowen Major & Mrs Peavey Mr & Mrs
Bowling Mr & Mrs Penning
Carmichael Mr and Perkins T L Mr & Mrs
Cary M. Pringle W J
Casull Mr & Mrs Pyne Major
Coulson. Rios Mrs
Cowan Capt & Mrs. Roome Eng Comdr
Erickson Mrs. Sharp Mrs
Falkhine Major. Sinhal A
Gibbons F W. Skinner Miss
Gibson Mr & Mrs A. Skinner Miss
Halo B A Mr & Mrs Scott O
Hall Lt Col G. Sorenson
Grissell. Smith Mrs Grant
Hazeland F A. Smith Mr & Mrs A
Horreder Mrs. Fendley
Humphreys Major. Fitzmaurice
Jes Lt Col H. Walcott Mrs
Jackson Mrs. Walton Col & Mrs
Jones Lee. Walton Mr & Mrs
Kiddie Mrs. Whitfield Capt and
Linton A R. Young
Lockyer.

Grand Hotel.

Allen F. Masson J
Bennett W. Millar J
Blair A M. Moreno J
Campbell J. Reynolds C W
Crew Mr & Mrs A B. Sanderson R
Dunrich A E. Wiseman O
Ewing J. Wright S H
Gibbs A W.

King Edward Hotel.

Almond Mrs R. Lennox Miss
Arnold J. Lennox J
Beattie Mr & Mrs. Lloyd Mr & Mrs
W H. May C O F
Budge W. Murphy H
Cress Mr & Mrs J R. Passmore Mrs W O
Cress Miss. Penning A L
Cress Dr O T. Ramsay Mrs R A
Deane R G. Raworth A B
Duckworth F F. Reid J F
Eyre A. Rosser Mr & Mrs
Hunt L S. Sibree Dr
Hunter J. Skoe N J
Jackson Mr & Mrs. Super O H
Joseph J. Sylvester Mrs S
Kline M F. Thompson Mrs
Krafft Mr & Mrs. Underwood Mrs
Krafft Mrs W G. Mrs J H
Lacombe Mr & Mrs Whitney J A
Lauritzen Mr & Mrs Yung Major B P

UNITED SERVICES RECREATION CLUB, KOWLOON.

At the annual drawing for debentures at the U.S.R.C. on Saturday, 5th December, 1914, the following numbers were drawn for redemption:
Numbers—3, 4, 8, 25, 27, 37, 49, 50, 55, 56, 60, 61, 63, 65, 69, 72, 81, 90, 93, 101.

GARDEN FETE

organized by the
STUDENTS' UNION
will be held
in the Grounds of the University
on
SATURDAY, January 30th
from 3—7 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady May.

Proceeds to be given to the
PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

Admission: 50 cts.

SINCON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and 37, Ring Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY.
PORCELAIN FILLINGS.
The Latest Improvements to Lasting Workmanship and Painless Operations. No charge for examination. Fees moderate. Diploma, Tokyo.

Dr. T. YAMASAKI.
34, Queen's Road Central.
(Corner of Flower Street).
Telephone 62.

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether **ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, OR ANY OTHER AFFECTION OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS.**
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unique.
It is the only remedy that is **GUARANTEED TO CURE** in all cases.
CURE FOR ASTHMA

Carlton Hotel.

Cook Mrs F A. Neil W
Davonport Rv and Ogilvie A
E E. Paul B
Davis M R. Pennell W V
Flatt Mr & Mrs B. Rowlands Mr & Mrs
Fulcher O W. W B
Garratt E P. Salnty P
Gibson C E. Shearer D O
Gonzalez J. Simpson J V
Hollway H D. Tall Mrs
Hood N. Watling Mr & Mrs
Hosvial Dr J. Whibley A R
King G. Wilson D O
Mitchell Rev & Mrs.

Kingsclere Hotel.

Anderson Cons Gen Evans-Jones Dr and
B E. Lewis D
Bovington F. Logan W
Bolles Mr & Mrs J. Martin Mr & Mrs
Brogan M J. Mitchell E J R
Carleton A E. Nixon P O
Cooper W A J. Parker Ross L O
Donnelly D E. Rawlinson R J
Fielder B E. Robertson Mr & Mrs
Fitzkins Miss D. Mrs J
Forbes Mr & Mrs A. Saaboo Mrs G
Gordon M J. Shields A L
Grimeham Mr & Mrs Singer Mr & Mrs E F
Hartman A. Sutton Mr & Mrs F
Henderson T L. Sutton Miss
Hickeworth. Thomas H P
Hurley F O Mason. Watkins O H
Kent Mr & Mrs

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay. London.
Calcutta. Manila.
Canton. Panama.
Colon. Peking.
Hankow. San Francisco.
Hongkong. Shanghai.
Kobe. Singapore.
Yokohama.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... 4,060,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,310,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital..... 30,000,000
Reserve Fund..... 19,250,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agencies at:—
Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Cebu, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1914.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).
The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

NOTICE.

Messrs. Sang Lee & Co., Builders and Contractors, regret to inform their customers that one of their managing partners Mr. U Tin Sam (余田三), died on the 1st instant: the business will be carried on as usual by the continuing partners, who have authorised Mr. Lam Lau (林柳) and Mr. U Tsan (余添), each of them, to sign all letters and communications on behalf of the firm.

SANG LEE & CO.,
59, Des Voeux Road Central,
(First Floor).

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7:00 A.M. to 1:00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
1:00 A.M. to 7:00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
7:00 A.M. to 1:00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
1:00 A.M. to 7:00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
7:00 A.M. to 1:00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
1:00 A.M. to 7:00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
7:00 A.M. to 1:00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
1:00 A.M. to 7:00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.

8:30 P.M. to 1:00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
1:00 A.M. to 8:30 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

SUNDAYS.

7:00 A.M. to 1:00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
1:00 A.M. to 7:00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
7:00 A.M. to 1:00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
1:00 A.M. to 7:00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

NIGHT CARS. on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 11 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS.
By Appointment to Government Offices, Almshouses, Buildings, Discharge Road.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.....\$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-
—\$15,000,000
Silver ..\$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors.....\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.—Chairman.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Deputy

Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

P. H. Holyoak, Esq.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shillim.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—N. J. Stabb

MANAGER

Shanghai—A. G. Stephen

London Bankers—London

County and Westminster

Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:

On Current Account at the rate

of 2 per cent. per annum on the

daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per

annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per

annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per

annum.

N. J. STABB

Chief Manager

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above

Bank is conducted by the

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION

Rules may be obtained on ap

plication.

INTEREST on deposits is al

lowed on the minimum monthly

balances at 3½ per cent. per an

num.

Depositors may transfer their

option balances of \$100 or more

to the Hongkong and Shanghai

Bank to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per an

num.

For the Hongkong and Shang

hai Banking Corporation,

N. J. STABB,

Chief Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital.....£1,500,000

Subscribed ".....1,125,000

Paid Up ".....582,500

Reserve Fund.....465,000

BANKERS:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank,

Limited.

Every description of Exchange

business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Ac

counts at 2 per cent. per annum

on Daily Balance and on Fixed

Deposits at rates which may be

ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON

Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal

Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital.....£1,200,000

Reserve Fund.....£1,800,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors.....£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and

General Banking business trans

acted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS open

ed and FIXED DEPOSITS re

ceived for 1 year or shorter periods

at rates which will be quoted on

application.

Wm. DICKSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. [2

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

Sept. 14

Malwa, New.....\$8,300 per p

